

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
9 August 2001 (09.08.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/57234 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C12Q**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/03404**

(22) International Filing Date: 2 February 2001 (02.02.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/179,888 2 February 2000 (02.02.2000) US
60/241,098 16 October 2000 (16.10.2000) US

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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **BIOPOLYMER THICKENER**

(57) Abstract: A novel strain of *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* ("Ropy 352") has been identified and isolated. Ropy 352 produces a previously unknown exopolysaccharide (EPS 352) that when expressed in or added to milk, imparts highly desirable sensory characteristics to the milk, including making the milk very thick, with a very smooth mouth-feel, and slightly sweet with an obvious "chewable-bite".



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BIOPOLYMER THICKENER

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

This invention was made in part with government support under The
5 National Dairy Promotion and Research Board (i.e. Dairy Management Inc., DMI)
and USDA/CSREES Special Research Grant. Accordingly the government has
certain rights in this invention.

FIELD OF INVENTION

10 The field of the invention relates to biopolymers, enzymes that are contained
within biopolymer synthesis pathways, nucleic acid sequences encoding such
enzymes, and to organisms that make such biopolymers, wherein such biopolymers
may be used to thicken liquids including liquid foods, as well as an additive to
pharmaceuticals, beauty products, and coating agents.

15

BACKGROUND

Microbial polysaccharides are used for a broad variety of industrial
applications including food production, chemical production (e.g., detergents,
cosmetics, paints, pesticides, fertilizers, flocculants, film formers, lubricants and
20 explosives), pharmaceutical production and waste treatment. In food production,
microbial polysaccharides are commonly used as thickening, gelling and
homogenizing agents. When added to a liquid, microbial biopolymers contribute to
viscosity, emulsion stabilization, surface tension and adhesiveness. Thickening
applications are particularly important in the production of solid and semi-solid food
25 products including dairy and non-dairy foods such as yogurt, buttermilk, salad
dressings, cheese, and ice-cream. Thickening of liquid foods is desirable because of
consumer preference for such thickened foods, which have a characteristic texture
and "mouth feel." Thickening of liquid drinks is also desirable for use with elderly
people who frequently have problems swallowing low-viscosity liquids (e.g., milk
30 and fruit juices) due to an impaired swallowing reflex. The addition of thickener to
such drinks facilitates swallowing and reduces aspiration of liquid into the trachea.

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Currently the only microbial polysaccharides used to any appreciable extent in industry are dextran, produced by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, xanthan gum, produced by *Xanthomonas campestris*, and gellan gum, produced by *Aureomonas elodea* ATCC31461 (Crescenzi, *Biotech. Prog.* 11:251-259, 1995). Xanthan gum was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in foods in 1969. Today it is used in many foods such as bakery fillings, canned foods, frozen foods, pourable dressings, sauces, gravies, processed cheeses, and juice drinks. Xanthan gum is also used in oil recovery, pharmaceuticals, beauty products, and coating agents.

Unfortunately, *Xanthomonas campestris* is a less than ideal source of polysaccharides for use in food production, since it is known to be pathogenic, and the biopolymer it produces has long been suspected of being pyrogenic (fever-inducing). Although xanthan gum is classified as "Generally Regarded as Safe" (GRAS) by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), *Xanthomonas campestris* is not.

Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are classified GRAS, and have been used for centuries in fermented dairy products such as yogurt, cheese, and sour-cream. A characteristic of some LAB in food production processes is their production of exopolysaccharides (EPS). EPS provide improved viscosity and mouth-feel while also preventing syneresis (separation) in fermented food products. Despite their ability to produce EPS, LAB are not generally used as sources of thickening agents (either within a milk-based culture or as a source of exogenous EPS) because the EPS-positive phenotype is readily lost (Dierkesen et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 80(8):1528-1536, 1997). The LAB strain described in this disclosure stably produces EPS when cultivated on appropriate media.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

A natural isolate of *Lactococcus lactis*, named "*Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352," hereinafter referred to simply as "Ropy 352", has been isolated. This strain contains a plasmid (EPS plasmid) that encodes at least 13 active genes (Figure 3). The enzymes encoded by these genes allow the bacteria to produce a previously unknown exopolysaccharide ("EPS 352"). Hence, in addition

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to providing EPS 352, the present invention also provides the nucleic acid sequences and the corresponding amino acid sequences of 13 of the open reading frames (ORFs; SEQ ID NO: 10) found on the EPS 352 plasmid.

5 EPS 352, when expressed in or added to milk or other liquids, imparts desirable sensory characteristics to the milk, including making the milk very thick, with a very smooth mouth-feel, and slightly sweet with an obvious "chewable-bite." Ropy 352 producing EPS, or EPS 352 alone may be added to any milk-based or non milk-based product, including any liquid food product, to produce these sensory characteristics. In the Ropy 352 strain, the biosynthesis of EPS 352 is controlled by
10 genes carried outside the chromosome on a plasmid of about 32 kb ("EPS 352 plasmid"). Precedent predicts that the EPS 352 genes are linked in an operon like fashion. The EPS 352 plasmid has been isolated from the Ropy 352 organism, and the plasmid has been transformed into a plasmid free nonropy laboratory strain of *Lactococcus*, MG1363. (Gasson, *J. Bacteriol.* 154:1-9, 1983.) The plasmid encoded
15 EPS 352 genes are expressed in the transformed strain, producing a ropy EPS, which imparts desirable sensory characteristics (as detailed below) to milk-based media.

One aspect of the invention provides the isolated *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352 organism (Ropy 352) as deposited under the rules of the Budapest Treaty, USDA-ARS-NCAUR-NRRL deposit number NRRL B-30229.
20 Ropy 352 can be added to liquids (e.g., solids, semi-solids and gels) to cause thickening. Such thickening is desirable for use in creating products such as food products, beauty care products, and pharmaceuticals. Additionally, the Ropy 352 organism can be used to produce food products by fermentation of a food substrate with a culture of the Ropy 352 organism. Accordingly, the invention also provides
25 the products made through the addition of the Ropy 352 culture.

Another aspect of the invention provides the purified exopolysaccharide EPS 352. EPS 352 can be added to liquids to produce food products as well as other products such as pharmaceuticals. Examples of such liquids include, liquid food substrates, such as milk-based liquids, soy-based liquids, fruit juice, and whey-based
30 liquids. Accordingly the invention also provides the products made through the addition of EPS 352.

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Yet another aspect of the invention provides the plasmid (contained in the deposited bacterial strain NRRL B-30229) that contains the open reading frames that encode the enzymes necessary for the production of EPS 352. This plasmid is approximately 32 kb in size. The identification of the plasmid allows for the
5 production of EPS 352 by transgenic organisms that have been transformed with the EPS 352 plasmid. Furthermore, these transgenic organisms can be added to liquids to generate food products.

Another aspect of the invention provides methods of using the individual enzymes encoded by the EPS 352 plasmid for the production of modified
10 exopolysaccharides. Used in these methods the enzymes derived from the nucleic acid sequence of the EPS 352 plasmid can be combined with other genes that code for exopolysaccharide biosynthetic pathways enzymes such that the exopolysaccharide produced is distinct from that of the disclosed EPS 352. Furthermore, these methods can be practiced *in vitro* or *in vivo*. (Stingele et al.,
15 *Mol. Microbiol.* 32(6):1287-1295, 1999; Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 181(11):6347-6453, 1999; Stingele et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 181(20):6354-6360, 1999; and Klerrebezem et al., *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 76:357-365, 1999).

Another aspect of the invention provides methods of using EPS 352 in various pharmaceutical formulations. Used in this context EPS 352 can be
20 incorporated dry into pill formulations or into liquids to increase the viscosity of the formulation and facilitate delivery of the active ingredients.

Another aspect of the invention provides methods of using EPS 352 in various beauty products, such as hair shampoos, hair bleaching compositions, hair conditioners, hair gels and mousse, skin creams, nail varnishes, facial foundation,
25 skin tanning gels, hair removers, shaving creams and in pill coatings, children's products (i.e., crayons, non-toxic glues), in addition to various industrial processes. (Hilger et al., *J. Environ. Eng.* 125(12):1113, 1999 and Shah et al., *Appl. Biochem. Biotech.* 82(2):81, 1999.)

30

SEQUENCE LISTING

The nucleic and amino acid sequences listed in the accompanying sequence listing are shown using standard letter abbreviations for nucleotide bases, and three-

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letter code for amino acids. Only one strand of each nucleic acid sequence is shown, but the complementary strand is understood to be included by any reference to the displayed strand.

5 SEQ ID NO: 1 shows the nucleic acid sequence of a portion of the EPS 352 plasmid.

 SEQ ID NO: 2 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "R" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 3 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "X" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

10 SEQ ID NO: 4 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "A" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 5 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "B" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

15 SEQ ID NO: 6 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "C" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 7 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "D" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 8 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "E" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

20 SEQ ID NO: 9 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "O" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 10 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "P" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

25 SEQ ID NO: 11 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "F" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

 SEQ ID NO: 12 shows the nucleic acid sequence encoding Eps "M" and Eps "N."

30 SEQ ID NO: 13 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "N" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12.

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SEQ ID NO: 14 shows the amino acid sequence of the enzyme designated "M" in Figure 4, which is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12.

5 SEQ ID NO: 15 shows the nucleic acid sequence encoding the enzyme designated "U."

SEQ ID NO: 16 shows the amino acid sequence of Eps "U," which is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 15.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 **Figure 1** describes the degree of phosphate protonation. As sodium hydroxide is added to the polysaccharide solution, there is only one inflection in the titration profiles, indicating that the phosphate group in the EPS 352 is in the form of a phosphodiester linkage rather than as the monoester, which would have shown 2 inflection points.

15 **Figure 2** shows double stranded sequence data from the EPS 352 plasmid and the corresponding amino acid sequences named EpsM and EpsN. The insertion site of the ISS1 element is indicated in EpsN and which confers a non-ropy phenotype in Ropy 352, thus linking these two open reading frames to EPS 352 expression.

20 **Figure 3** shows the alignments of the ORF designated "N" in Figure 4 and the ORF designated "M" in Figure 4 to each other as well as to an enzyme (EpsG) involved in eps biosynthesis in *Lactococcus lactis* NIZOB40. The overall identity between ORF "M" and EpsG is 24% and between ORF "N" and EpsG is 25%.

25 **Figure 4** is a diagram of the organization of the genes on the EPS 352 plasmid. The large arrows with letters inside represent genes and their orientation. The square with the letter X is a non-functional gene as it is missing its beginning (5' prime sequence). Eps ORFs are designated M, N, O, and P. The site of the ISS1 insertion, which disrupted EPS 352 production, is indicated by an downward pointing arrow that points to a position in Eps N.

30 **Figure 5** shows the DNA and amino acid sequence of the entire EPS operon from upstream of the promoter to downstream of the terminator. This sequence is

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6850 bp in length. The starts of the open reading frames are labeled with the gene name (corresponding to Figure 4) printed in the right margin.

Figure 6 shows the nucleic acid sequence of Eps U. The start and stop codons are underlined.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

DEFINITIONS and ABBREVIATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, technical terms are used according to conventional usage. Definitions of common terms in molecular biology may be found in Benjamin Lewin, *Genes VII*, Oxford University Press, 1999 (ISBN 0-19-879276-X);
 10 Kendrew et al. (eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Molecular Biology* Blackwell Science Ltd., 1994 (ISBN 0-632-02182-9); and Robert A. Meyers (ed.), *Molecular Biology and Biotechnology: a Comprehensive Desk Reference*, VCH Publishers, Inc., 1995 (ISBN 1-56081-569-8).

W/V means weight per unit volume.

15

kDa means kilodaltons.

MWCO means molecular weight cutoff

TCA means trichloroacetic acid.

Mol % means molar percent

mPA-s means millipascals

20

n.d. means none detected.

Lactococcus lactis subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352 ("Ropy 352") is the organism deposited under the Budapest Treaty as USDA-ARS-NCAUR-NRRL deposit number NRRL B-30229. Ropy 352 has the characteristic property of producing the exopolysaccharide EPS 352 under suitable growth conditions, e.g.,
 25 streaked onto whey agar or defined lactococcal medium containing glucose agar plates and incubated at 30°C.

EPS 352 is an exopolysaccharide that is produced by Ropy 352 and that has the following characteristics:

30

Composition:	Glucose:	range of 54% to 58%
	Galactose:	range of 42% to 46%

Charged: Yes

Molecular weight: range of 800,000 to 8,000,000

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(average of 1,600,000)

Phosphorous: Present in backbone or sidechain

Structure: Endpoints: galactose; Branchpoints: glucose

5 Several gene products are required for EPS 352 biosynthesis. The EPS biosynthetic genes are located extrachromasomally on the EPS 352 plasmid. Precedent indicates that these genes are organized in an operon like fashion.

EPS 352 plasmid is an extrachromosomal plasmid of approximately 32 kb in size that carries the EPS 352 biosynthetic genes. Current methods used to
10 estimate plasmid size are not exact. For instance, the perceived size of a plasmid may be effected by the degree of relaxation of the plasmid and the degree to which proteins may be associated with the plasmid. Thus, the EPS 352 plasmid is believed to be about 32 kb in size, and may be, for example, from 30 to 38 kb in size. Several research groups have linked EPS biosynthesis with plasmids of various sizes: 6.8 kb,
15 25.8 kb, 28 kb, 40.2 kb, and 45.5 kb (Vescovo et al., *Biotech. Letters II* 10:709-712, 1989; Neve et al., *Biochimie* 70:437-442, 1988; Vedamuthu et al., *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 51:677-682, 1986; Kranenburg et al. *Mol. Microbiol.* 24:387-397, 1997; and Von Wright et al., *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 53:1385-1386, 1987).

Food means any eatable or drinkable substance consumed by humans or
20 animals, e.g., milk, cream, dairy products, soy products, fruit juice, vegetable juices, ice cream, soups, etc.

Food Product means any food that is produced by altering its original state, e.g., milk to which has been added EPS 352.

Milk is used broadly herein to include all dairy products regardless of fat
25 content or lactose content. The term as used herein also includes substances commonly used in place of milk, such as soy used as "soy milk". The term also includes milk products from animals other than cows, including goat milk.

Liquid as used herein includes fluids with varying degrees of fluidity including highly fluid liquids such as non-fat milk, thicker liquids such as full fat
30 milk and cream, semi-solid substances, and gels such as yogurt and other fermented milk products. A liquid may be altered from its original state to produce an altered liquid, e.g., an adhesive solution, a paint emulsion, a lubricant, or a fruit juice to which EPS 352 has been added.

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A Milk-Based liquid is any liquid wherein milk forms an appreciable percentage of the total volume of the liquid. For example, a liquid having 0.10% or more of milk solids.

A Soy-Based liquid is any liquid wherein soy forms an appreciable percentage of the total volume of the liquid. For example, a liquid having 0.10% or more of soy solids

To Thicken means to decrease fluidity and increase viscosity.

Thickener means any substance used to thicken, including, for instance, exopolysaccharides. A thickener may be produced by organisms cultured within a medium or may be added exogenously to a medium.

Mouth-feel is a term of art used in the food industry to describe sensory characteristics of a food. It has the same meaning as the word "texture" which has been previously defined as "the composite of the structural elements of the food and the manner in which it registers with the physiological sense" (Szczesniak, *J. Food Science* 28:385-389, 1963), or "the composite of those properties which arise from the physical structural elements and the manner in which it registers with the physiological senses" (Sherman, *J. Food Science* 27:381-385, 1970).

Pharmaceutical a chemical compound or composition capable of inducing a desired therapeutic or prophylactic effect when properly administered to a subject.

Beauty care product is an externally applied product that is intended to alter the appearance of the subject to which it has been applied.

Coating agent an agent applied to the exterior surface of an object. A coating agent generally forms a thin layer on the surface of the object.

Transformed refers to a cell into which a nucleic acid molecule has been introduced by molecular biology techniques. The term encompasses all techniques by which a nucleic acid molecule might be introduced into such a cell, including transformation with plasmid vectors, transfection with viral vectors, and introduction of naked DNA by electroporation, lipofection, and particle gun acceleration.

Purified does not require absolute purity; rather, it is intended as a relative term. Thus, for example, a purified polysaccharide preparation is one in which the subject polysaccharide is more pure than in its natural environment within a cell or within a cell culture medium. Generally, a polysaccharide preparation is purified

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such that the polysaccharide represents at least 50% of the total polysaccharide content of the preparation.

Isolated an *isolated* nucleic acid has been substantially separated or purified away from other nucleic acid sequences in the cell of the organism in which the
5 nucleic acid naturally occurs, i.e., other chromosomal and extrachromosomal DNA and RNA. The term "isolated" thus encompasses nucleic acids purified by standard nucleic acid purification methods. The term also embraces nucleic acids prepared by recombinant expression in a host cell, as well as chemically synthesized nucleic acids.

10 **ORF** is an open reading frame. An ORF is a contiguous series of nucleotide triplets coding for amino acids. These sequences are usually translatable into a peptide.

Operably linked means a first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked with a second nucleic acid sequence when the first nucleic acid sequence is placed in a
15 functional relationship with the second nucleic acid sequence. For instance, a promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence if the promoter affects the transcription or expression of the coding sequence. Generally, operably linked DNA sequences are contiguous and, where necessary to join two protein coding regions, in the same reading frame.

20 **Probe** is an isolated nucleic acid attached to a detectable label or reporter molecule. Typical labels include radioactive isotopes, ligands, chemiluminescent agents, and enzymes.

Target Nucleic Acid is a nucleic acid that hybridizes with a probe. The conditions under which hybridization occurs may vary with the size and sequence of
25 the probe and the target sequence.

By way of illustration, only a hybridization experiment may be performed by hybridization of a DNA probe (for example, a probe derived from the EPS 352 plasmid labeled with a chemiluminescent agent) to a target DNA molecule which has been electrophoresed in an agarose gel and transferred to a nitrocellulose
30 membrane by Southern blotting (a technique well known in the art and described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed., vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989).

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Hybridization with a radio-labeled probe is generally carried out in a solution of high ionic strength such as 6 x SSC at a temperature that is 20°C-25°C below the melting temperature, T_m , described below. For such Southern hybridization experiments where the target DNA molecule on the Southern blot contains 10 ng of DNA or more, hybridization is typically carried out for 6-8 hours using 1-2 ng/mL radiolabeled probe. Following hybridization, the nitrocellulose filter is washed to remove background hybridization. The wash conditions should be as stringent as possible to remove background hybridization but to retain a specific hybridization signal. The term T_m represents the temperature above which, under the prevailing ionic conditions, the radiolabeled probe molecule will not hybridize to its target DNA molecule. The T_m of such a hybrid molecule may be estimated from the following equation:

$$T_m = 81.5^\circ\text{C} - 16.6 (\log_{10} [\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41 (\%G+C) - 0.63 (\% \text{ formamide}) - (600 / l)$$

Where l = the length of the hybrid in base pairs. This equation is valid for concentrations of Na^+ in the range of 0.01M to 0.4M, and it is less accurate for calculations of T_m in solutions of higher $[\text{Na}^+]$. The equation is primarily valid for DNAs whose G+C content is in the range of 30% to 75%, and applies to hybrids greater than 100 nucleotides in length (the behavior of oligonucleotide probes is described in detail in Ch. 11 of Sambrook et al., 1989).

Generally hybridization wash conditions are classified into categories, for example very high stringency, high stringency, and low stringency. The conditions corresponding to these categories are provided below.

Very High Stringency (detects sequences that share 90% sequence identity)

Hybridization in	5x	SSC	at	65°C	16 hours
Wash twice in	2x	SSC	at	Room temp.	15 minutes each
Wash twice in	0.2x	SSC	at	65°C	20 minutes each

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High Stringency (detects sequences that share 80% sequence identity or greater)

Hybridization in 3x SSC at 65°C 16 hours
 Wash twice in 2x SSC at Room temp. 15 minutes each
 5 Wash twice in 0.5x SSC at 55°C 20 minutes each

Low Stringency (detects sequences that share greater than 50% sequence identity)

Hybridization in 3x SSC at 65°C 16 hours
 10 Wash twice in 2x SSC at Room temp. 20 minutes

The above example is given entirely by way of theoretical illustration. One skilled in the art will appreciate that other hybridization techniques may be utilized and that variations in experimental conditions will necessitate alternative calculations for stringency.

Conservative amino acid substitutions are those substitutions that, when made, least interfere with the properties of the original protein, i.e., the structure and especially the function of the protein is conserved and not significantly changed by such substitutions. The table below shows amino acids that may be substituted for an original amino acid in a protein and that are regarded as conservative substitutions.

TABLE 1

Original Residue	Conservative Substitutions
ala	ser
arg	lys
asn	gln; his
asp	glu
cys	ser
gln	asn
glu	asp
gly	pro

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Original Residue	Conservative Substitutions
his	asn; gln
ile	leu; val
leu	ile; val
lys	arg; gln; glu
met	leu; ile
phe	met; leu; tyr
ser	thr
thr	ser
trp	tyr
tyr	trp; phe
val	ile; leu

Conservative substitutions generally maintain (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain.

The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in protein properties will be non-conservative. For instance, changes in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., seryl or threonyl, is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysyl, arginyl, or histadyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g., glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g., glycine.

Primers are short nucleic acids, preferably DNA oligonucleotides 10 nucleotides or more in length, which are annealed to a complementary target DNA strand by nucleic acid hybridization to form a hybrid between the primer and the target DNA strand, then extended along the target DNA strand by a DNA polymerase enzyme. Primer pairs can be used for amplification of a nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other nucleic-acid amplification methods known in the art.

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Probes and primers as used in the present invention typically comprise at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of a known sequence. In order to enhance specificity, longer probes and primers may also be employed, such as probes and primers that comprise at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, or 150 consecutive
5 nucleotides of the disclosed nucleic acid sequences.

Methods for preparing and using probes and primers are described in the references, for example Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed., vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989; Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. & Wiley-Intersciences, 1987;
10 Innis et al., *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, 1990. PCR primer pairs can be derived from a known sequence, for example, by using computer programs intended for that purpose such as *Primer* (Version 0.5, 1991, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA).

Recombinant nucleic acid is a sequence that is not naturally occurring or
15 has a sequence that is made by an artificial combination of two otherwise separated segments of sequence. This artificial combination is often accomplished by chemical synthesis or, more commonly, by the artificial manipulation of isolated segments of nucleic acids, e.g., by genetic engineering techniques such as those described in Sambrook et al. (1989). The term recombinant includes nucleic acids
20 that have been altered solely by addition, substitution, or deletion of a portion of the nucleic acid. Frequently, a recombinant nucleic acid may include a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to a promoter sequence. Such a recombinant nucleic acid may be part of a vector, used to transform a cell.

Sequence identity: The similarity between two nucleic acid sequences or
25 between two amino acid sequences is expressed in terms of the level of sequence identity shared between the sequences. Sequence identity is typically expressed in terms of percentage identity; the higher the percentage, the more similar the two sequences.

Methods for aligning sequences for comparison are well known in the art.
30 Various programs and alignment algorithms are described in: Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482, 1981; Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, 1970; Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444, 1988; Higgins & Sharp,

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Gene 73:237-244, 1988; Higgins & Sharp, *CABIOS* 5:151-153, 1989; Corpet et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 16:10881-10890, 1988; Huang, et al., *CABIOS* 8:155-165, 1992; and Pearson et al., *Methods in Molecular Biology* 24:307-331, 1994. Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, 1990, presents a detailed consideration of sequence alignment methods and homology calculations.

The NCBI Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST™) (Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, 1990) is available from several sources, including the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI, Bethesda, MD) and on the Internet, for use in connection with the sequence analysis programs blastp, blastn, blastx, tblastn and tblastx. BLAST™ can be accessed on the internet at NCBI website. A description of how to determine sequence identity using this program is available at the web site. As used herein, sequence identity is commonly determined with the BLAST™ software set to default parameters. For instance, blastn (version 2.0) software may be used to determine sequence identity between two nucleic acid sequences using default parameters (expect = 10, matrix = BLOSUM62, filter = DUST (Tatusov and Lipmann, in preparation as of December 1, 1999; and Hancock and Armstrong, *Comput. Appl. Biosci.* 10:67-70, 1994), gap existence cost = 11, per residue gap cost = 1, and lambda ratio = 0.85). For comparison of two polypeptides, blastp (version 2.0) software may be used with default parameters (expect 10, filter = SEG (Wootton and Federhen, *Computers in Chemistry* 17:149-163, 1993), matrix = BLOSUM62, gap existence cost = 11, per residue gap cost = 1, lambda = 0.85).

For comparisons of amino acid sequences of greater than about 30 amino acids, the "Blast 2 sequences" function of the BLAST™ program is employed using the default BLOSUM62 matrix set to default parameters, (gap existence cost of 11, and a per residue gap cost of 1). When aligning short peptides (fewer than around 30 amino acids), the alignment should be performed using the Blast 2 sequences function, employing the PAM30 matrix set to default parameters (open gap 9, extension gap 1 penalties). Proteins with even greater similarity to the reference sequences will show increasing percentage identities when assessed by this method, such as at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95% sequence identity.

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METHODS

General Methods

The present invention utilizes standard laboratory practices for the cloning, manipulation and sequencing of nucleic acids, purification and analysis of proteins and other molecular biological and biochemical techniques, unless otherwise stipulated. Such techniques are explained in detail in standard laboratory manuals such as Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed., vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989; and Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. & Wiley-Intersciences, 1989. Other techniques specific to *Lactococcus* are discussed in the inventors' publications including: Dierksen et al., *Genetics of Streptococci, Enterococci and Lactococci*, (Ferretti et al., eds.), 1995; Basel, *Dev. Biol. Stand* 85:469-480, 1995; Dierksen et al., *J. Dairy Sci.*, 80(8):1528-1536, 1997; and Knoshaug et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 83:633-640, 2000.

1. Growth and Characterization of the Ropy 352 organism.

The EPS 352 producing organism, *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352, was isolated, classified and deposited under the Budapest Convention as USDA-ARS-NCAUR-NRRL deposit number NRRL B-30229. Ropy 352 may be obtained on demand from the USDA-ARS-NCAUR-NRRL at Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL), National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research (NCAUR), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 1815 North University Street, Peoria, IL 61604 U.S.A. Ropy 352 was streaked onto whey agar or defined lactococcal media containing glucose (DLMG) agar. Whey agar (Vedamuthu et al., *Appl. Microbiol.* 51:677-682, 1986) made as previously described with the following modifications: yeast extract (5 g, Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI) and sodium β -glycerophosphate (19 g, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) were added to the centrifuged supernatant and the volume brought up to 600 mL. The second part of the media consisted of 15 g of agar and 3 drops of antifoam A (Sigma) in 400 mL of water. Both portions were autoclaved for 12 min; removed promptly, cooled to 50°C, mixed, and poured into sterile petri plates. DLMG agar (Molenaar et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 175:5438-5444,

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1993.) was prepared as two parts; part one consisted of the base media which was prepared in 758 mL of water, heated to dissolve the components, mixed with 10 mL of the metals, vitamins, and nucleic acid solutions and 12 mL of 20% glucose or lactose solution, filter sterilized, and heated to 55°C in a water bath. Part two
5 consisted of 10 g of agar and 2 drops of antifoam A (Sigma) which were mixed into 200 mL of water, autoclaved, and cooled to 55°C. Part one was mixed into part two and poured into sterile petri plates. Ropy 352 was streaked onto plates and incubated at 30°C to produce macroscopic, individual, EPS 352 producing colonies of Ropy 352 (procedure described in inventors' publications listed above).

10 The EPS 352 may be recognized by the formation of viscous ropes greater than five mm in length originating from a whey agar or DLMG agar. Whey agar plates were incubated at 30°C for 48 h. Characteristic ropy phenotype is apparent from viscous rope greater than 5 mm formed when a colony is touched with a sterile toothpick. These ropes became visible when the colony was touched with a sterile
15 toothpick and the toothpick was drawn away from the colony, thus, stretching the EPS 352 out. An additional way to recognize EPS 352 is by the formation of viscous ropes in liquid milk inoculated with Ropy 352 organism. Liquid milk was sterilized by steaming for 30 min and 10 mL of milk were inoculated with 0.5 mL of an overnight Ropy 352 culture. The milk was incubated for 18 hours at 30°C and
20 visually examined for ropy EPS expression. These viscous ropes were visualized by touching the milk with a toothpick and drawing the toothpick away from the milk.

2. Purification and Characterization of EPS 352.

An individual EPS 352 producing Ropy 352 colony from a whey agar plate
25 was picked and used to inoculate 1 L of polysaccharide production medium in a 2.8 L Fernbach flask. The medium was cultured at 30°C for 16 to 20 hours without shaking. The polysaccharide production medium consisted of 10% w/v nonfat milk in water, which was prepared by stirring 100 g dry milk powder into 1 L deionized water at room temperature for 1 hour and then sterilizing the mixture in an autoclave
30 for 12 minutes at 120°C.

Ropy 352 culture broths were transferred to 500 mL centrifuge bottles and insoluble fractions were pelleted at 10 K x g for 20 minutes. Clarified supernatants

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were dialyzed (6-8 kDa MWCO, Spectra/Por 1; Spectrum Laboratories, Inc., Laguna Hills, CA) against water containing 0.02% sodium azide for at least 24 hours.

An equal volume of absolute ethanol was added to the contents of the dialysis tubing and stirred in an ice bath. Ropy 352 cultures formed a precipitate of elongated ropes that were collected by centrifugation as described above. This was termed the Ropy fraction and contained EPS 352.

From 1 L of 10% nonfat milk medium, 34 mg of total polysaccharide was recovered from Ropy 352 cultures after centrifugation and dialysis. The polysaccharide responsible for the ropy characteristic (EPS 352) was purified by precipitation with 50% ethanol, followed by trichloroacetic acid (TCA) removal of residual protein. This Ropy fraction contained 10 mg of polysaccharide and was essentially protein free (<20 µg/mg in the final product). The Ropy fraction also contained 2.3 µg phosphorus/mg polysaccharide.

Compositional analysis of EPS 352 revealed a repeating structure composed of approximately 54% to 58% glucose, and 42% to 46% galactose. Compositional data suggests a novel structure for EPS 352 with glucose as the branch residue and galactose located at the end points.

The predominant sugar found in EPS 352, at 36 mol%, is (1,4)-linked glucose. The only sugar found as terminal non-reducing end groups (i.e., had a single linkage position) was galactose at 27 mol%; this quantity is indicative of a highly branched structure. A (1,4,6)-linked glucose residue was found at a concentration of 21 mol%; the three linkage sites indicate that it is a branch point in this structure. The least represented sugar was the (1,4)-linked galactose, which occurred at a concentration of 15 mol%. Results from this analysis are listed in

Table 2:

Table 2
Identification of permethylated PAAN (Peracetylated aldononitrile)
derivatives from Ropy 352 and Ropy polysaccharides

PAAN methyl sugar	Linkage site	Ropy fraction from Ropy 352 (mol%)
2,3,4,6-tetra- <i>O</i> -methyl galactose	1	27
2,3,6-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl galactose	1,4	15
2,4,6-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl galactose	1,6	n.d. (none detected)
2,3,4-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl galactose	1,6	n.d.
2,3,6-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl glucose	1,4	36
2,3,4-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl glucose	1,6	n.d.
3,4,6-tri- <i>O</i> -methyl mannose	1,2	n.d.
2,3-di- <i>O</i> -methyl glucose	1,4,6	21
3,4-di- <i>O</i> -methyl glucose	1,2,6	n.d.
2,4-di- <i>O</i> -methyl mannose	1,3,6	n.d.

The degree of phosphate protonation is shown in Figure 1. As sodium hydroxide was added to the polysaccharide solution, there was only one inflection in the titration profiles, indicating that the phosphate group in the Ropy fraction polysaccharides is in the form of a phosphodiester linkage rather than as the monoester, which would have shown 2 inflection points.

3. Viscosity of Milk Culture During 25 hour Fermentation with Ropy 352.

1 L of milk was inoculated with a single whey agar-grown colony of Ropy 352. Viscosity was measured with a Brookfield model LVTDV-I digital viscometer (Stoughton, MA) using a LV1 spindle.

The viscosity of the Ropy 352 culture reached a value of 44000 mPa-s at 24 hours, compared to an initial viscosity of 1 mPa-s (see Table 3). This data verifies the phenotypic observation that Ropy 352 culture thickens a liquid food product (milk).

Table 3
Viscosity change (in mPa-s) after 24 h.

Strain	Sample	0 h	24 h
Ropy 352	Fermented milk	1.0	44000
No cells	Milk	1.0	1.0

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4. Isolation and Characterization of the Biosynthetic EPS 352 Plasmid.

The EPS 352 plasmid is a plasmid of about 32 kb in size that may be isolated from Ropy 352. A 2.2 KB fragment from the EPS 352 plasmid (Figure 2) and a
5 6.85 kb fragment (Figure 4) have been sequenced. These sequences encode ORFs M and N which show homology to a class of sugar transfer enzymes (glycosyltransferases) known to be involved in EPS biosynthesis (Figure 2). Several restriction endonucleases cut this plasmid, including *EcoRI*, *EcoRV*, *HindIII*, *SacI*, *SphI*, *DraI*, *HincII*, *NdeI*, *Sau3AI*, and *SpeI*.

10 The EPS 352 plasmid contains all biosynthetic genes coding for the enzymes needed to make EPS 352. This was demonstrated by the following experiment. The EPS 352 plasmid, containing an erythromycin resistant encoded insertion element for selection, was isolated from a culture of Ropy 352 using DNA preparation methods as described in Knoshaug et al., *J. Dairy Science* 83:633-640, 2000. (Ref
15 for plasmid DNA isolation: O'Sullivan et al., *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 59:2730-2733, 1993). This DNA was used to transform a plasmid-free nonropy lactococcal strain, MG1363 by electroporation as described (Dornan et al., *Lett. Appl. Microbiol.* 11:62-64, 1990; Holo et al., *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 55:3119-3123, 1989). Cells were grown for 24 hours in M17-glucose media supplemented with 0.3 M sucrose and 2% (MG1363) or 0.5% (Ropy352) glycine. Cells were pelleted, washed in cold
20 0.3 M sucrose three times, and resuspended in 200 µl of 0.3 cold M sucrose. DNA was added to the cells and the mixture was transferred to a chilled electroporation cuvette (0.2 cm gap). The cells were shocked (2.5 kV, 200 ohms, 25 µF) and resuspended in 8 mL of growth media supplemented with 0.3 M sucrose and 50
25 ng/mL em. Cells were allowed to recover for 1.5 hours before plating on whey agar containing 2 µg/mL em. Erythromycin resistant transformants were selected, and then screened for the ropy EPS 352 phenotype. MG1363 containing the EPS 352 plasmid was analyzed by Southern blot to verify the presence of the plasmid. The probe used was 1.6 kb long and specific to the Ropy 352 EPS ORF M and ORF N
30 genes. Results demonstrated that the probe reacted with a 32 kb plasmid in Ropy352 (un-nicked and nicked forms) and with a 37 kb plasmid in EK356 (EPS

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352 plasmid containing a 5.4 kb erythromycin resistant encoded insertion element for selection; un-nicked and nicked forms).

The southern blot analysis was additionally confirmed by testing the transformed bacteria for the Ropy phenotype. Results showed that the phenotypic
5 carried over to the MG1363 strain.

5. Production of Food Products by Adding EPS 352 to a Food Substrate.

EPS 352 can be added to a liquid food substrate to increase viscosity and thickness of the liquid and to enhance texture and mouth-feel. Liquid food
10 substrates may include, but are not limited to: milk (including low-fat and non-fat milk), milk-based liquids, whey-based liquids, soy-based liquids, fruit-juices, and oil-based liquids and emulsions. EPS 352 can be used to enhance the thickness and texture of, for example, yogurt, milk-shakes, fruit-juices, soy drinks, Scandinavian fermented milk products (e.g., "villi, "langfil," and "filmjolk,"), bakery fillings,
15 dressings, sauces and gravies. EPS 352 can also be added to solid or semi-solid food substrates to enhance the texture of, for instance, frozen foods, canned foods and cheeses. Thickness of the liquid food substrate will increase in proportion to the amount of EPS 352 added. EPS 352 may be added to any liquid food substrate in an amount necessary to produce the desired consistency. Determining an amount
20 necessary to produce a desired consistency is a simple matter of empirical experimentation.

A specific example of a food product made using EPS 352 is a thickened, non-fermented food product that has the qualities of yogurt, but without the need for fermentation. Milk (e.g., non-fat milk) can be used as a liquid food substrate to
25 which an amount of EPS 352 can be added, sufficient to cause thickening to a desired consistency. EPS 352 may be supplied in the form of an essentially pure powder and added directly to the milk. The powder may be mixed into the milk at room temperature using conventional methods and the mixture may then be aliquoted into sealed containers and pasteurized. Such a product would be low in
30 fat, have a yogurt-like consistency, and would not require fermentation, a step which is time-consuming, expensive and prone to microbial contamination.

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6. Production of Milk-Derived Fermented Food Products by Adding a Pure Culture of the Ropy 352 Organism to a Food Substrate and Fermenting the Mixture.

Ropy 352 can be used to produce fermented food products such as yogurt
5 (and other products as listed above). Such products are described as probiotic (this refers to organisms who are ingested, such as the LAB, which contribute to the health and balance of the human's intestinal tract thus possibly protecting against disease and improving nutrition). During fermentation, Ropy 352 produces the EPS
352 exopolysaccharide which imparts desirable qualities to certain foods. In
10 particular, EPS 352 gives fermented milk products a very smooth, rich mouth-feel with a slightly sweet flavor.

A specific example of a fermented food product made using Ropy 352 is yogurt. Milk (e.g., either whole, 2% or non-fat milk) can be used as a liquid food substrate to which a pure culture of Ropy 352 can be added. The culture may be
15 fermented, for instance at 30°C without shaking for 16 to 20 hours. The EPS 352 culture may be supplied in the form as an aliquot of liquid culture or an inoculum from an agar plate (such as milk or whey agar plate). Following fermentation, the fermented product may be aliquoted into sealed containers and pasteurized. A second specific example of a fermented food product made using Ropy 352 is a
20 power shake for the elderly and diet shakes for the obese. Trade names such as Slimfast™ or Ensure™ can be used as a liquid food substrate to which a pure culture of Ropy 352 can be added. Both Slimfast™ and Ensure™ were inoculated with a culture of Ropy352 and incubated at 30°C for 24 hours, respectively. The results showed that not only did Ropy 352 thicken these products, but it also added active
25 culture (probiotic) status.

The duration and temperature of fermentation may vary. Representative temperatures may range from about 17°C to 30°C and duration of fermentation of a batch culture may be from about 10 to 36 hours. Alternatively, fermentation may be done as a continuous culture with portions of the fermented product being
30 periodically removed.

7. The Use of Enzymes Derived from the EPS 352 Plasmid

Enzymes derived from the EPS 352 plasmid can be used either *in vitro* or *in vivo* to produce and or modify EPS structure. Furthermore, these enzymes can be modified through the inclusion of one or more conservative amino acid

- 5 substitutions, however, such conservative amino acid substituted variants will continue to maintain the same activity of the enzyme from which they are derived.

a. *in vitro*

Enzymes from the EPS 352 plasmid can be combined with other enzymes and substrates *in vivo*, such that an EPS is produced with the desired characteristics.

- 10 *In vitro* production of an EPS involves provide the isolated enzymes that are to be used in the synthesis as well as the various substrates necessary for the production of the EPS. Detailed examples of EPS production *in vitro* are well known in the art and can be found for example in Bossia et al., *Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand)* 42(5):737-58, 1996 and
- 15 Semino et al., *J Gen Microbiol* 139 (Pt 11):2745-56, 1993.

b. *in vivo*

The enzymes produced from the expression of ORFs, such as ORF M (SEQ ID NO: 14), ORF N (SEQ ID NO: 13), ORF O (SEQ ID NO: 9), and ORF P (SEQ ID NO: 10) that are derived from the EPS 352 plasmid can be placed under the

- 20 control of heterologous control sequences. Such control sequences can be selected from constitutive promoters, inducible promoters, enhancers, and various terminators. Together the control sequence(s) operably linked to the ORF is termed the "transgene". The transgene can then be transformed into a host organism that supports the production of an EPS. Upon expression of the protein from the
- 25 transgene at least a portion of the EPS generated from the transformed host organism will be distinct from the non-transformed host organism.

It is also possible that the control sequences found in the EPS 352 plasmid can be used to express one of more of the ORF from the EPS 352 plasmid. Used in this way the "transgene" generated will be the result of using recombinant DNA

30 technology to manipulate the endogenous EPS 352 plasmid such that the naturally occurring EPS 352 plasmid is not intact. Such transgenes result from the introduction of additional copies of one or more of the ORFs that are in the naturally

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occurring EPS 352 plasmid. It is also possible that enzymes from other EPS producing organisms will be introduced into the EPS 352 operon such that the host cell expresses an EPS that is distinct from the Ropy 352 disclosed herein.

5

EXAMPLES

1. Production of a Thickened Milk Product by Adding a Pure Culture of the Ropy 352 Organism to Milk and Fermenting the Mixture.

Ropy EPS 352 was expressed on plates containing whey agar and in liquid milk. The whey agar plates were incubated at 30°C for 48 hours. Colonies were
10 then touched with a sterile toothpick to test for Ropy EPS 352 expression. Liquid milk was sterilized by steaming for 30 minutes. 10 mL of the sterilized milk were then inoculated with 0.5 mL of an overnight pure culture of the Ropy 352 organism. The milk was incubated for 18 hours at 30°C and visually examined for coagulation and ropy EPS 352 expression. Ropiness was indicated using a sterile glass rod to
15 pull ropes from the milk.

2. Production of a Thickened Liquid Product by Adding a Pure Culture of the Ropy 352 Organism to Power Drinks Designed for the Elderly and Diet Drinks Designed for the Obese.

20 Ropy 352 was grown and EPS 352 was expressed in Slim Fast™ (Slim-Fast Foods Co., West Palm Beach, Florida) chocolate diet drink and Ensure™ (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Illinois) chocolate fortified drink. Slim Fast™ and Ensure™ drinks were inoculated with Ropy 352 and incubated for 18 hours at 30°C and visually examined for coagulation and ropy EPS 352 expression. Ropiness was
25 determined using a sterile glass rod to pull ropes from the milk, and by visually examining how the fermented liquid poured from a flask.

3. Use of the EPS 352 Plasmid to Transform Cells and to Produce EPS 352.

The EPS 352 plasmid, containing an erythromycin resistant encoded
30 insertion element for detection, was isolated from a culture of Ropy 352 using DNA preparation methods as described in Knoshaug et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 83:633-640, 2000 (and as referred to in the methods section of this document). This DNA was used to

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transform a plasmid-free nonropy lactococcal strain, MG1363. Erythromycin resistant transformants were selected, and then screened for the ropy EPS 352 phenotype. Those displaying the ropy EPS 352 phenotype were Gram stained to verify that Gram positive cocci were present. MG1363 containing the EPS 352 plasmid was analyzed by Southern blot to verify the presence of EPS 352 plasmid. Presence of the EPS 352 plasmid in MG1363 correlated to the acquisition of the ropy EPS 352 phenotype.

4. Use of EPS 352 as a Substitute for Xanthan Gum

Xanthan gum is a high molecular weight polysaccharide derived from *Xanthomonas Campestris*. It contains D-glucose, D-mannose, and D-glucuronic acid as the dominant hexose units. For a more detailed discussion of the composition, physical and chemical properties, preparation, etc. of xanthan gum, see the following publications: Federal Register, Vol. 34, No. 53, Mar. 19, 1969, Subchapter B, Part 121, Subpart D; Keltrol, Technical Bulletin DB No. 18, Kelco Company, Clark, New Jersey.

Xanthan gum is currently used in a variety of compounds, as is evidenced by the fact that a search of the United States Patent and Trademark Office website on the Internet for "xanthan gum" in the claims of U.S. patents that have issued since 1976 identified 1,276 patents. These patents show xanthan gum being used in sprayable cleaning compositions (U.S. patent No. 5,948,743), hair conditioning shampoo (U.S. patent No. 5,948,739), ballpoint pen ink (U.S. patent No. 5,925,175), time-specific controlled release dosage formulations (U.S. patent No. 5,891,474), to improve gloss retention of surfactants (U.S. patent No. 5,877,142), as well as for many other purposes.

5. Enzymatic Activity of the Enzymes Produced By the EPS 352 Plasmid

The EPS plasmid contains at least 5 previously unidentified open reading frames encoding 5 previously unidentified enzymes (O, P, N, M, and U, which are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, respectively). Sequence analysis using Blast™ searching indicates that the "M" enzyme (SEQ ID NO: 13) is a glycosyltransferase enzyme. Methods of testing glycosyltransferase activity are

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well known in the art and described in: van Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(1):338-340, 1999; Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(11):6347-6353, 1999; Stingele et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(20):6354-6360, 1999; Kolkman et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(13):3736-3741 1996; Kolkman et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**(31):19502-19508; Breton, et al., *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* **9**:563-571, 1999; and Griffiths et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**(19):11752-11757, 1998, which are herein incorporated by reference.

Similarly, sequence analysis using BlastTM searching indicates that the "P" enzyme (SEQ ID NO: 10) is a polysaccharide polymerase. Methods of testing polysaccharide polymerase activity are well known in the art and described in: Gonzalez et al., *Proc.Natl. Acad. Sci.* **95**:13477-13482, 1998; Stevenson et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(16):4885-4893, 1996; and Glucksmann et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **175**(21):7045-7055, 1993, which are herein incorporated by reference.

Sequence analysis using BlastTM searching indicates that the "N" enzyme (SEQ ID NO: 12) is a galactosyltransferase enzyme. Methods of testing galactosyltransferase activity are well known in the art and described in: van Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(1):338-340, 1999; Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(11):6347-6353, 1999; Stingele et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(20):6354-6360, 1999; Kolkman et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(13):3736-3741, 1996; Kolkman, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**(31):19502-19508, 1997; Breton et al., *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* **9**:563-571, 1999; and Griffiths et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**(19):11752-11757, 1998, which are herein incorporated by reference.

Sequence analysis using BlastTM searching indicates that the "O" enzyme (SEQ ID NO: 9) is a multi-unit transporting or exporter enzyme. Methods of testing activity are well known in the art and described in: Stevenson et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(16):4885-4893, 1996; Glucksmann et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **175**(21):7045-7055, 1993; and Smith et al., *Mol. Microbiol.* **4**(11):1863-1869, 1990, which are herein incorporated by reference.

Finally, sequence analysis using BlastTM searching indicates that the "U" enzyme (SEQ ID NO: 15) is a glycosyltransferase/exporter enzyme. Methods of

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testing glycosyltransferase/exporter activity are well known in the art and described in: Stevenson et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(16):4885-4893, 1996; Glucksmann et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **175**(21):7045-7055, 1993; Smith et al., *Mol. Microbiol.* **4**(11):1863-1869, 1990; van Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(1):338-340, 1999; Kranenburg et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(11):6347-6353, 1999; Stinge et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **181**(20):6354-6360, 1999.; Kolkman et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **178**(13):3736-3741, 1996; Kolkman et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**(31):19502-19508, 1997; Breton et al., *Struct. Biol.* **9**:563-571, 1999; and Griffiths et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**(19):11752-11757, 1998, which are herein incorporated by reference.

10 Having illustrated and described the principles of the invention in multiple embodiments and examples, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention can be modified in arrangement and detail without departing from such principles. The invention encompasses all modifications coming within the spirit and scope of the following claims.

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

5

1. An isolated bacterium having the characteristics of *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352, as deposited with the USDA-ARS-NCAUR-NRRL as deposit accession number NRRL B-30229.

10

2. A purified ropy polysaccharide wherein the polysaccharide has characteristics comprising:

Composition: Glucose: range of 54% to 58%

Galactose: range of 42% to 46%

Charged: Yes

15

Molecular weight: range of 800,000 to 8,000,000

Phosphorous: Present in backbone or sidechain

Structure: endpoints: galactose;
branchpoints: glucose

20

3. A purified ropy polysaccharide, isolated from *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352.

4. The purified polysaccharide of claim 3 wherein the polysaccharide has the characteristics of:

25

Composition: Glucose: range of 54% to 58%

Galactose: range of 42% to 46%

Charged: Yes

Molecular weight: range of 800,000 to 8,000,000

Phosphorous: Present in backbone or sidechain

30

Structure: endpoints: galactose;
branchpoints: glucose

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5. A method of thickening a liquid comprising adding to a liquid the purified polysaccharide of claim 2.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the liquid is a food.

5

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the food is selected from the group consisting of milk, a milk-based liquid, a whey-based liquid, a soy-based liquid, and a fruit-juice.

10

8. A food product made by the method of claim 6.

9. A method of thickening a liquid comprising adding to a liquid the purified polysaccharide of claim 3.

15

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the liquid is a food.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the food is selected from the group consisting of milk, a milk-based liquid, a whey-based liquid, a soy-based liquid, and a fruit-juice.

20

12. A food product made by the method of claim 10.

13. A method of making a food product comprising addition of a culture of Ropy 352 to a food that is devoid of Ropy 352.

25

14. The method of claim 10 wherein the food is selected from the group consisting of milk, a milk-based liquid, a whey-based liquid, a soy-based liquid, and a fruit-juice.

30

15. A food product made by the method of claim 13.

16. An isolated plasmid of approximately 20 kb derived from *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352, wherein the plasmid, when expressed in the transformed lab strain of *Lactococcus* MG1363, expresses a ropy polysaccharide, wherein the polysaccharide has characteristics comprising:

5	Composition:	Glucose: range of 54% to 58%
		Galactose: range of 42% to 46%
	Charged:	Yes
	Molecular weight:	range of 800,000 to 8,000,000
	Phosphorous:	Present in backbone or sidechain
10	Structure:	endpoints: galactose;
		branchpoints: glucose

17. A probe comprising a detectable label attached to a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of:

15 a portion of the plasmid of claim 16, and
the plasmid of claim 16.

18. A method of detecting a target nucleic acid comprising the steps of:
contacting the target nucleic acid with the probe of claim 17 under
20 conditions wherein the probe hybridizes with the target nucleic acid, and
detecting the detectable label.

19. A cell transformed with the plasmid of claim 16.

25 20. The cell of claim 19, wherein the cell is selected from the group
consisting of: a bacterial cell, a yeast cell, a fungal cell, an animal cell and a plant
cell.

21. A method of making a food product comprising addition of the cell of
30 claim 16 to a food that is devoid of the plasmid of claim 16.

22. A method for making a pharmaceutical product comprising:

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combining an active ingredient and the purified ropy polysaccharide of claim 2.

23. A pharmaceutical product made by the method of claim 22.

5

24. A method of making a beauty care product, comprising adding the purified ropy polysaccharide of claim 2.

25. A beauty care product made by the method of claim 24.

10

26. A method of making a coating agent, comprising adding the purified ropy polysaccharide of claim 2.

27. A coating agent made by the method of claim 26.

15

28. A purified protein, comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 13, 14, and 16;

20 (b) an amino acid sequence that differs from those specified in (a) by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions; and

(c) an amino acid sequence having at least 60% sequence identity to the sequences specified in (a).

25 29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein according to claim 28.

30. An isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

30 (a) a nucleic acid sequence selected encoding an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 13, 14, and 15;

- 32 -

(b) a nucleic acid sequence that shares at least 60% sequence identity with the nucleic acid sequences described in (a);

(b) an nucleic acid sequence that comprises at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of the sequences shown in (b).

5

31. A recombinant nucleic acid molecule comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 30.

32. A cell transformed with a recombinant nucleic acid molecule
10 according to claim 31.

33. A transgenic bacteria comprising a recombinant nucleic acid according to claim 31.

15 34. A method of producing a protein, comprising:
culturing a cell according to claim 32, wherein the cell expresses at least one protein from the recombinant nucleic acid; and
isolating the protein.

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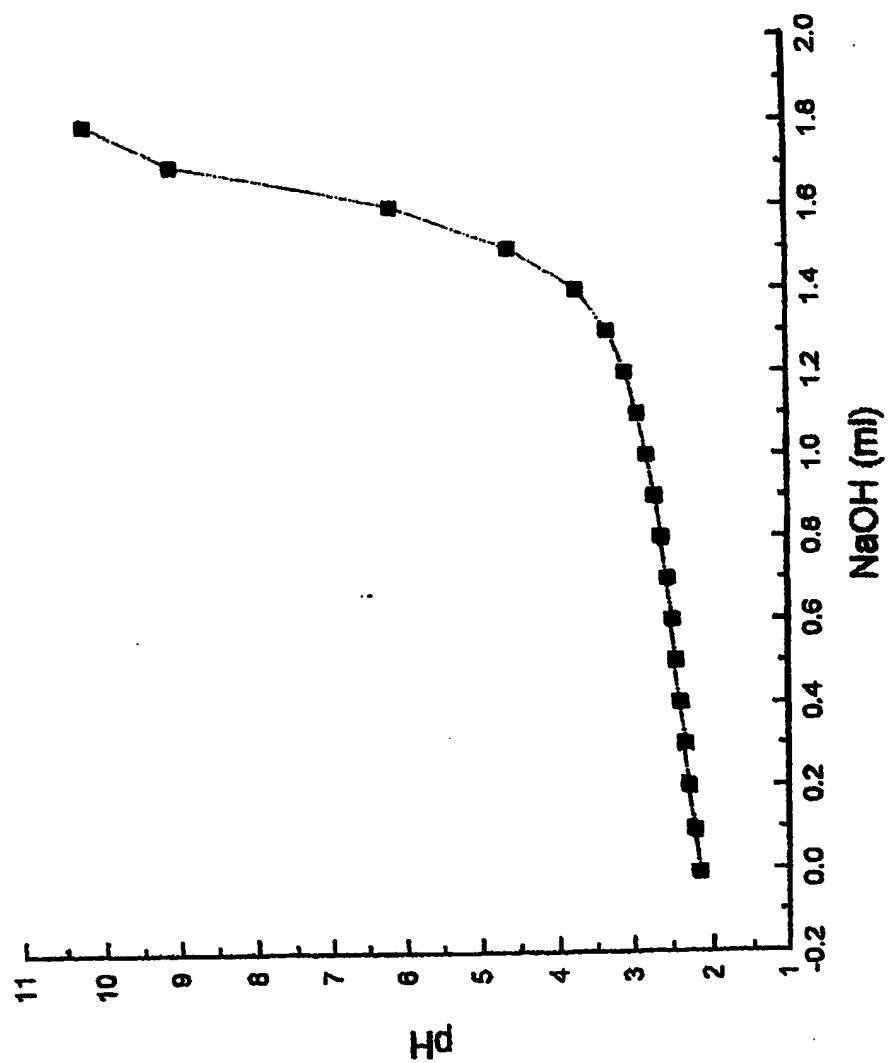


Figure 1

Sequence of Two Genes (EpsM and EpsN) Necessary for EPS352 Expression

gtctctctttaataaaattttcccttgaaatcgaatttaacccctcataatttaactcgcttttaaaatgctcataaatacatggtcacaataattaagtctt
cagagagaaaaattattaaaaaggaacttaataagcttaaaattggggaggtataaaattgagcgaaaaatttaactcagttattatagtagtaccagtttataaattcagaa
Q R E N Y L K R E L N - A - N W G S I K L S E N L I S I I V P V Y N S E
ttcataaattctcgcgataagtatcagataaatttagttgaatagtttataaactcaataaaactaataactaccagggtgactaccggagtgttctcgattaatcgc
aagtatttaagcggtatttcatagtctattaaatcaaaactatcaaaatattgaagtatttttgattaatgatgggtccactgatgggtcacaagagctaattagc
K Y L R A A I H S L L N Q T Y Q N I E V I L I N D G S T D G S Q E L I S
agtaaagttttttccctatttttctaatttaataatattatgatttttagaccccatagcgtagctcttttaataaccataaactatctcgatcaccaagcatataatac
tcatttcaaaaaaggaataaaattataataataactaaaaatctggggtatcgatcgagaaaaattatggtattgatagagtagtggttcgtatatattatg
S F Q K K D K R I K L Y N T K N L G V S H A R N Y G I D R A S G S Y I M
aaaaatctgggtctgtgtgaataactattttcaatgacaaaatctttactaaccocaaactaattattcaaaattacgactacaacaataactcatttaataatgatataatcgtttt
ttttgacccagcgacacttatgataaaagttactgttagaaatgattgggttgatttaataagtttaatgctgatgttattgagtaataactactatatatgcaaa
F L D P D D T Y D K S Y C L E M I G L I N K F N A D V V M S N Y Y I C K
cgcgttttatatataggattacaattattacattaattacaatttaagttactctcgtatttaataatgaatctctgttacgcaagtattgatagactatgtccaaaaattccoc
ggcaaaaaatatatccctaattgttaataatgatctcttgaaatgtgaagccctcctatcaagggtataaaacaatcgttccaactatctgatcacaggttttaaaaggg
G K N I Y P N V N N D L L E C E G L L S R D K T M R S I L S D T G F K G
aaacataacctgttcttaaaaaatctttttacattaattacaaatttaagttactctcgtatttaataatgaatctctgtacaataaaattataataacataacatgattatt
ttgtatggacaagaatttttagaaaaaatgttaataatgttaaaattcaattcaatgagcataaaattacttagaagacatgttatttaataattagttattgtacataaat
F V W T R I F R K N V I N N V K F N E S I N Y L E D M L F N I S I V H N
cgttcttaatatcggtatgtttattttctgtataaaaaataaaatgtttctcttctaagacgtagtttttttaaatcgttttagaaaaaaatttaggggaattagaataa
gcaagaattatagcctatacaaaataaaagacattattttatttattacaagaagagatctcgatcaaaaaaaatttagcaaatcttttttaaatcccttaatccttatt
A R I I A Y T N K R H Y F Y L Q R E D S A S K K F S K S F K S L N L I
tctcccttcaactaggacttaaaataagcgtttaactaagacataaaaaataattaaaatcaacctaccaattattgactctcttctcatccctttttatcaggttaaa
agagggaaagtgtatcctgaattttattcgaattttattcgaatttgattctgttattttttataatttagttgattggttaataaactgagagaaagtaggggaaaaatagtcgaattt
R G K V D P E F Y S Q I D S V I F Y N L V G W L I T E R K S R E N S Q F
tattcctctttataatttttatactttaggttcaattcaaaattttgcgaatttttaccttttgggttatttttaaaattataatttttaaaattcgatcacgaaaaaggggaat
ataaggagaaattataaaatatgaatcccaagtttaagtttaaaacgcttaaaattgaaaacccaataaaaaatttaattataaaattaaagctatgcttttccctta
I R R N I K N M K S Q V K F K T L K M E N P I K N L I L K L S Y A F P L

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atcctagcacatactatgtatatacagaagcaaaataacttttgggttgaaataaaggttaattactcatacaaatcccttccacacttagttttgttataaaattcta
 taggatcgtgtatgatacatatgttatccggtttttatgaaaaaccacactttattccaaattaatgagtatgttaaggaaaggtgaatcnaaaacaataattttaagat
 V G S C M I H M L S V F M K T K L Y S K L M S M L R K G - I K N N I - D
 ttaaaaccccaatttttgggttaagacaccccaacccctgtatgtaatttagatttcgtaaaaattacgctcagaactggcaccagtatccctaaactgaagattcttaca
 aattttgggggttaaaaccaaattctgtgggttgacatacatataaacttaaaagcatttttaaatcgagcttgaccgtggtcaggggttgaatttgacttcttaagaatgt
 K F W G - N Q F C G L D I H - I - S I F N A S L D R G H R G F D F - E C
 caattcgtaatgattgcctcaatcttaaaattctcgcattttatagaacacactatttaataattgaatgttcattgtctgtgttttatgacctcaaaattgtccttgaca
 :gttaagcattactaacgggagttagaatttttagagagcgttaaaatatcttctgtgataattatttaacttatcaagtacagaccacaaatactggagtttaacaggaactgt
 C - A L L T E L E F - R A - N I L - - L L T Y Q V Q T K I L E F N R N C
 itcttataataaaataataatccctcatcttatttctacttaggttaattatagtttaataacaaggttatatgttacaactcttcatataataaccatcaaatcattta
 :agaataataattttatataattagggagtagaataaaagagatgaatccattataatcaattattgttccaatatatacaaatgttgagaagtataatttggttagtttagtaaat
 - N I I L Y N - E - N K E M N P L I S I I V P I Y N V E K Y I G S L V N
 igagataactttgttgggttctttaaactcccaataaaactgactgacttcttgcagttttaaactttcttattaccgtccgtcacttgtt
 :ctctattgaaacaaacgaacaaatttttgaggttatttttattgatgacggatcaactgatgaagcatgcaaattttgaagaaataaatggcagcgagtgaaacaa
 S L L K Q T N K N F E V I F I D D G S T D E S M Q I L K E I M A G S E Q
 ittaaaagcaagttcaacaacgttgttcaattagtcaccaatagaagtcggtcccttatagcccatatgaattacggttgacctttatatagaaaaaaacctaagtccta
 :aattttcgttcaagttgtgcaacaagtttaataatcaggttattcttctcagccaggaataatcgtgtatacttaactgcaactggagaataatacttcttttttgggattcagat
 E F S F K L L Q V N Q G L S S A R N I G I L N A T G E Y I F F L D S D
 :tactttatcttctgtaaaacacccctctgttaaaactgatcaacgatatttatgtcagttggcctatgtgaatagaaactaaataatcatcgttaacttaaaccttta
 jatgaaatagaaagcaattttgtggagacaattttgactagttgctataaaatcacagtcacccggatacacacttatctttgattatagtagcattgatgaatttggaat
 D E I E S N F V E T I L T S C Y K Y S Q P D T L I F D Y S S I D E F G N
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 :ctttggacagtaattatgggcagtggaagtattttatctgtcaaaagattttgtgtacaaagtggacaaatattaaactgcatgtctaaagtgtctaaagtgtgataccaacaactgca
 A L D S N Y G H G S I Y R Q K D L C T S E Q I L T A L S K D E I P T A
 :ccagtaaacattgttttgcgagacactaaactttttgtgctaaatgataaaagacacaccttttttaaacttctattgttaaaatgcggctttcnaaaatgaaatca
 :ggtcatttgaacaaaacgctctgtgtgattgaaaaaacacgatttactattttctgttggaaaaaatttgaagatacaaattttacgcgcgaaagttttttacttagt
 W S F V T K R S V I E K H D L L F S V G K K F E D N N P T P K V F Y F S

Figure 2B

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```

:tttgaacaacaataaaggattctaacatatctatatcccttgcgagaccagataaactcattagcggcccttttaagaaaaagcctgctgcggtaaaaacat
iaaacattgttattccctaaagattgtatagatataggaaacgctctgggtctattatgagtaatcgccggaaaaattcttttcggacgacgccatttttgtgta
N I V V I S L R L Y R Y R K R S G S I M S N R P E K F S D D A I F V
*atactgaataaatctaaaaatactagtcataattttaagcccttaaccctcgtcatcaaccattttatcaatactgttgtaatcgagaaaaaggtctaagcttt
a*tatgacttattagatttttatgatacagataaaaaattcgggaattgggagcagtagttggtaaaaatagttatgacaacattagcttctttccagattcggaaa
*Y D L L D F Y D Q Y K I R E L G A V V G K I V M T T L A S F P D S K
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L Y N E L N P I R K K V F K D Y I S I E K R H T K R I K M Y V K M Y V
laagaagaatacaaacctatatatttgaaatgtctgaccattttccatttgccttcacttatataaaaaattagaataaaatcac
* ISSI insertion
:ttcttcttattgttgggatataaaactttacagactggtaaaaggtaaacactggaagtgaatataaatttttaattcttattatg
site
P S S Y V G Y K L Y R L V K G K H W K - I - F L I L F M

```

Figure 2C

```

Alignments
Alignment of Epsm to EpsN

psM  LSENLSIIVPVNSEKYLRAAHSLLNQTQNIIEVILINDGSTDGSQELISSFQKKDKR---IKLYNTKNLGVSHARNYGIDRA
psN  -MNPLISIIVIPYNVEKYIGSLVNSLLKQTNKNFEVIFIDDGSTDESMQILKEIMAGSEQEFSEFKLLQQVNQGLSSARNIGILNA
      : ****:* ** : : ****:* ** : : ****:* ** : : ****:* ** : : ****:* ** : : ****:* ** :
psM  SGSYIMFLDPDDTYDKSYCLEMIGLINKFN-ADVMSNYYICK--GKNIPNVNNDLLECEGLLSRDKTMRSILSDTGFKGFVWT
psN  TGEYIFFFLDSDDEIESNFVETILTSCYKYSQPDTLIFDYSSIDFEGNALDSNYGHGSIYRQKDLCTSEQILTALSKDEIPTTAW
      :*.*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*
psM  RIFRKNVINNVKFNESIN-YLEDMLFNISIVHNARI IAYTNKRHYFYLQREDSASKKFSKFFKSLNLRGKVDPEFYQSIDSVI
psN  FVTKRSVIEKHDLDFS VGKKFEDNNFTPKVFYFSKNIVVISLRLYRKRSGSIMSNRPEKFFSDDAIFVTYDLDLDFYDQYKIRE
      : :*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*:*
psM  FYNLVG-WLITERKSRENSQFIRRNINKMKSQVKFKTLKMPNPIKNLILKLSYAFPLVGVSCMIHMLSVFMKTKLYSKLMSMLRKG
psN  LGAVVGKIVMTTLASFDPDSEKLYNELNPIRKKVFKDYISIEKRHTKR-IKMY-----VKMYVFSSYVGKLYRLVKGKHWK-
      : ** : ** * : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

```

Figure 3A

```

2) Alignment of Epsm to Epsg (a Lactococcus lactis glycosyltransferase involved in a different EPS operon)
Epsm LSENLSIIVPVNSEKYLRAAIHSLNQYQNIIEVILLNDGSTDGSQELISSFQKQD-KRIKLYNTKNLGVSHARNYIGIDRASG
Epsg --MIKLSIIPIYNVEKYLKCLNSILEQTYKEIEIILVNDGSTDNSKDIIVSYCERFPNVFKYFEKDNGGLSSARNFGLEKISG
      :***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:
Epsm SYIMFLDPDDTYDKSYCLEMIGLINKFNADVVMNSNYIICKGKNIYPNVNNDLLECEGLLSRDKTMRSLSDTGFKGFVWTRIFRK
Epsg DFIGFLDSDDYIDNDLYEIMINSL---D-----SSIKIVECDFIWEYENGKSVLDK---TSEYNSIKDLMVNG--RVVAWNKIYNV
      .:. ***.*** *:. * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :
Epsm NVIN--NVKFNESINYLEDMLFNISIVHNARI IAYTNKRHYFYLOREDSASKFSKFSKSLNLIRGKVDPEFYSQIDSV---IFY
Epsg EWLEKINIKFKBGLLY-EDLNFFFKIVPHLTSISEVSTVKNSEFVHYVQHKGTTSDNSLNILDIIKSIEDVFHYHNEKQINDLYF
      : : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :
Epsm NLVGWLITERKRENSQFIRRNIKN-MKSQVKFKTKLMENPIKNLILKLSYAFPLVGSCHMLSVFMKTKLYSKLMSMLRKG
Epsg DELEYKFSRNLMG---AFLKRAIKIKDKRQRKIILDEFWNNVLSYYPNWKKNKYIKKLSKQNILFFINKYTY-KLFYLL---
      : : : : : : * : * * * * : : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :
      3) Alignment of Epsn to Epsg
Epsn MNPLISIIPIYNVEKYIGSLVNSLLKQTNKNFEVIFIDDGSTDESMQILKEIMAGSEQEFSFKLLQQVNQGLSSARNIGILNAT
Epsg -MIKLSIIPIYNVEKYLKCLNSILEQTYKEIEIILVNDGSTDNSKDIIVSYCERFPN--VKYFEKDNGGLSSARNFGLEKIS
      :***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:***:
Epsn GEYIFFLDSDDEIESNFVETILTSCYKYSQPDTLIFDYSSIDFNGALDSNYGHGSIYRQKDLCTSEQILTALSKDEIPTTAWSF
Epsg GDFVGFLDSDDYIDNDLYEIMIN----SLDSSIKIVECDFIWEYEN-----GKSVLDKTSEYNSIKDLMVNG--RVV---AWNKK
      * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :
Epsn VTKRSVIEKHDLFLSVGKKFFDNFTPKVFYFYSKNIIVIS---LRLYRYRKRSGSIMS-----NRPEKFFSDDAIFVTYD---LLD
Epsg IYNVEWLEKINIKFKEGLLYEDLNFFFKIVPHLTSISEVSTVKNSEFVHYVQHKGTTSDNSLNILDIIKSIEDVFHYHNEKQIND
      : : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :
Epsn FYDQYKIRELGAVVGKIVMTTLASFPDSEKLYNELNPIRKKVKFDYISIEK-RHTKRKIMYVKMYVFSYVGYKLYRLVKGKHKWK
Epsg LYFDELEYKFSRNLMGAFKRAIKIKDKRQRKIILDEFWNNVLSYYPNWKKNKYIKKLSKQNILFFINKYTYKLFYLL-----
      : * : : : : : : : : : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * :

```

Figure 3B

Organization of pEPS352

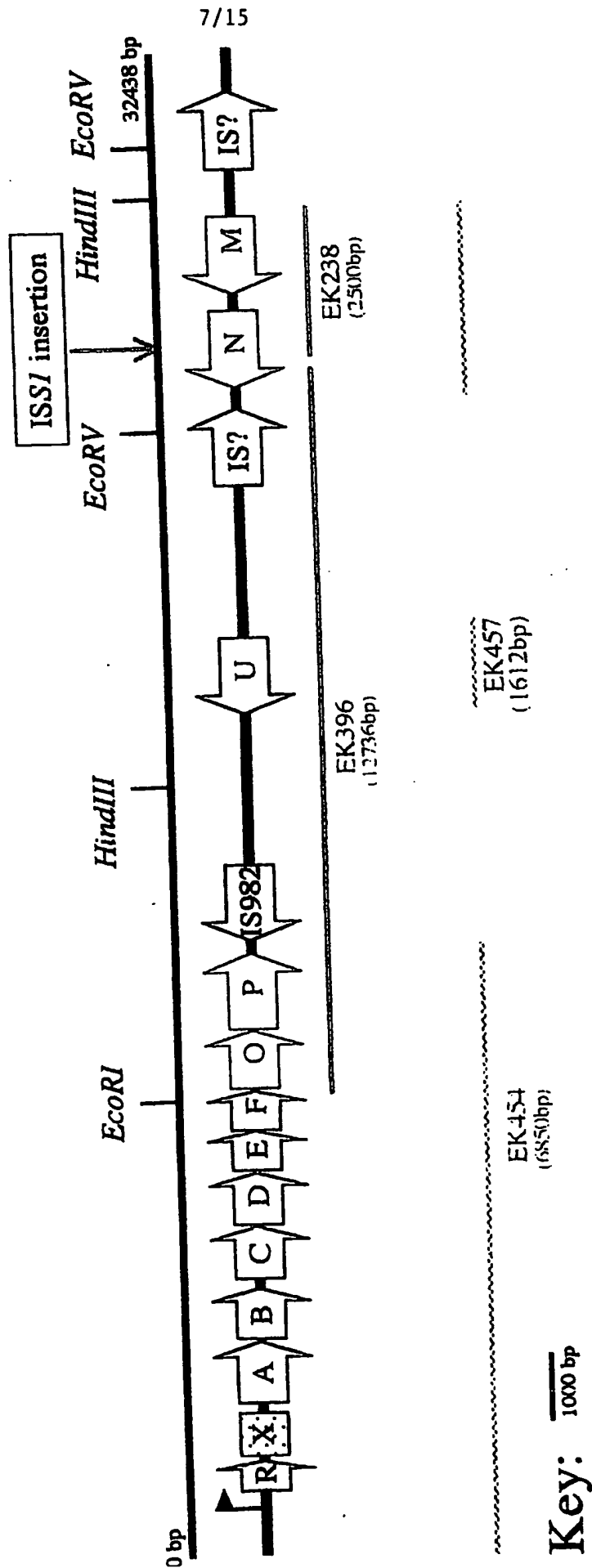


Figure 4

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Eps352 Operon sequence EpsR-EpsK (primer EpsOPF-EpsOPR) corrected as of May8, 2000

GTTGA AAAACCCCTACCTTACTTGCACCTAAAGGTTTATTTATATAATCATTTGATATAATATGAAAAATTA AAAAACACCAAAAATGGTTTAACTTAAG
 CAAC TTTTGGGATGGAAATGAACGATGATATCCAAAATAAAATATATAGTAACCTATATATACTTTTAATTTTGTGGTTTACC AAAATGGAATTC
 CAAGTTTGATTTAA TTTTTCAGAAAAATTAAGGTTTCTTACAGAGTTAAATAAAAAGGGATTATATTTATGAATAATTTATTTTACCATCGTCTA
 GTTCAAAACTAAATTA AAAAGTCTTTTAAATCCAAAAAGAAATGCTCTCAATTTATTTTCCCTAATAATAAATACTTATTAATAAAAATGGTAGCAGAT
 M N N L F Y H R L
 AAGGAAC TACTGAATCAAGTGGTAAATCTGCAAAATCAAAATAGAAAGGGAATGGGTACCCCTAGAAATCTTTTGAATAATTAATAAGTTGGGAGGAGAAAC
 TTCCCTTGATCAAACTAGTTTACCACTATTAGACGTTTAGTTTATCTTTCCCTTAACCCAAATGGGATCTTTTAAGAAAACCTTATTAATATTCACCCCTCCTCTTG
 K E L V E S S G K S A N Q I E R E L G Y P R N S L N N Y K L G G E
 CCTCTGGGACAGATTAA TAGGACTATCAGAGATTTTAAATGIGTCTCCAAAATATCTGATGGGTATAATTTGATGAGCCTTAATGACAGTTCTGCAATTAA
 GGAGACCCCTGTCTAAATATCCTGATAGTCTCAAAAATTAACAGAGGTTTATAGACTACCCATATTTAACTACTCGGATTACTGTCAAGACGTTAAAT
 P S G T R L I G L S E Y F N V S P K Y L M G I I D E P N D S S A I N
 TCTTTTAAAC TCTAACTCAAGAAGAGAAAAAGAAATGTTTATAATTTGTCAAAAATGGCTTTTGTAGATAATCAAAATAGAGTTTATAACAATAATAA
 AGAAAAATTTTGAGATTGAGTTCTTCTCTTTTCTTACAAATATTAACAGTTTACCGAAAAAATCTTATAGTTATCTCAATATGTTATTATTT
 L F K T L T Q E E K K E M F I I C Q K W L F L E Y Q I E L
 ATTTAGGGAGTTTTCGGTAGTGTA AAAATAAGTTTGGAAACATCAAAAATATCACCTACAAATGGCGAAACAAGTGAAACAATATTGGCTGAAAAAGTTC
 TAAATCCCTCAAAAAAGCCATCACATTTTATTCAAAACCTGTAGTTTATATAGTGGATGTACCGCTTTGTTCACTTGTGTTAAACCGACTTTTTC AAG
 N K F W N I K N I T Y N G E T S E Q L L A E K V
 AAAATCAAGTATTTGGCGACTAACCCCTGATGTTGTTTATATGAAGCTCCACTTTTAAATGATAACCAAAAACATTGAAGCAACAGCCTCATGGACTAGTAA
 TTTTAGTTTCATAACCGCTGATTGGGACTACAACAATAATATACCTCGAGGTGAAAAATTACTATTGGTTTGTAACTTCGTGTCGGAGTACCTGATCATTT
 Q N Q V L A T N P D V V L Y E A P L F N D N Q N I E A T A S W T S N
 TGAGCAACTTATAACAAAATTTGGCTAGTACAGGAGCAGAGGTGATGTTCAACCCCTCTCCACCGATTATATGGTGGTGTGTGTACCCCGTACAAGAAGAA
 ACTCGTTGAATATTTGTTAAACCGATCATGTCCTCGTCTCCACTATCAAGTTGGGAGAGGTGGCTAAATACCAACCAACACACATGGGGCATGTTCTTCTT
 E Q L I T N L A S T G A E V I V Q P S P I Y G G V V Y P V Q E E
 CAGTTTAAACAATCTTTATCTACAAAGTATCCCTATATAGACTACTGGGCTAGTTACCCAGACAAAAATTTCTGATGAATGAAGGGGCTGGTTTCTGATG
 GTCAAAATTTGTTAGAAAATAGATGTTTCATAGGGATATATCTGATGACCCGATCATGGGTCTGTTTAAAGACTACTTTTACTTCCCGACCAAGACTAC
 Q F K Q S L S T K Y P Y I D Y W A S Y P D K N S D E M K G L V S D

Figure 5A

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ATGGAGTATATAGAACATTAATGCTTCGGGGAATAAGGTTGGCTAGATTATATTACTAAATATTTTACAGCAAACTAAATTAAGTTATATAATAACAAATT
 TACCTCATATATCTTGTAAATTTACGAAGCCCTTATTCGAACCGATCTAAATATATGATTTATAAAATGTCGTTTGATTAAATTCAAATATTTTATTGTTAA
 D G V Y R T L N A S G N K V W L D Y I T K Y F T A N
 ATAAATATTGGAGAGAATGCAGGAACACAGGAACAGACGATTGATTAAAGAGGATTTTAAATTTATTCGCAAAAGGTTAGGTTTAAATATATTT
 TAATTTATAACCTCTTCTTACGTCCTTTGTGTCTTGTCTGCTAACTAAATTTCTCCCTAAAAATTTTAAATAAGCGTTTCCAAATCCAAATTTATAATAAA
 M Q E T Q E Q T I D L R G I F K I I R K R L G L I L F
 AGTGCTTAAATAGTCACAAATATTAGGGAGCATCTACACATTTTATAGCCTCCCGAGTTTACACAGCTCAACTCAACTTGTCGTTAAACTACCAAAT
 TCACGAAATTAATCAGTGTATAAATCCCTCGTAGATGTGTAAAAATATCGGAGGGTCAAAATGTGCGGAGTTGAGTTGAACAGCAATTTTGATGGTTTAA
 S A L I V T I L G S I Y T F I A S P V Y T A S T Q L V V K L P N
 CGGAGCATTCAGCAGCCTACGCTGGAGAAGTGACCGGGAATATTCAAAATGGCGAACACAAATTAACCAAGTTATTGTTAGTCCAGTCATTTAGATATAAGT
 GCCTCGTAAGTCGTCGGATCGGACCTCTTCACTGGCCCTTATAAGTTTACCGCTTGTTAAATTTGGTTCAATAACAAATCAGGTCAATAAATCTATTTCA
 S E H S A A Y A G E V T G N I Q M A N T I N Q V I V S P V I L D K V
 TCAAGTAATTTAAATCTATCTGATGGCTCTTTCCAAAACAAGTTACAGTAGCAAAATCAACAGATTACCAAGTTATTGTTAGTCCAGTCATTTAGATATAAGT
 AGTTTCATTAATTTAGATAGACTACCGAGAAAGGTTTGTTCATATGTCATCGTTTAGTTGTCCTAAGTTTCAATATGCGAATGACAATTTATAAGA
 Q S N L N L S D G S F Q K Q V T V A N Q T D S Q V I T L T V K Y S
 AATCCTTACATTGCACAAAAGATTGCAGACGAGACTGCTAAAATTTTGTAGTTTCAGATGCAGCAAACTATTGAATGTTACTAACTTAATATCTATCCA
 TTAGGAATGTAACGTGTTTCTAACGTCTGCTGACGATTTTAAAAATCAAGTCTACGTCGTTTGTGATACTTCAATGATTCGAATATAAGATAGGT
 N P Y I A Q K I A D E T A K I F S S D A A K L L N V T N V N I L S
 AAGCAAAAGCTCAAAACACACCAATTTAGTCTCAACCTAAATTTGATTTTAGCATATCTGTTATAGCCGGACTAGTTTTAGGTTTAGCCATTGCTTTATT
 TTCGTTTTCGAGTTTGTGTGTTAATCAGGATTGGATTAAACATAAATCGCTATAGACAATAATCGGCCCTGATCAAAATCCAAATCGGTAACGAAATAA
 K A K A Q T T P I S P K P K L Y L A I S V I A G L V L G L A I A L L
 GAAGGAATTTATGATAACAAAATTAATAAGAAGAGATATTGAAGCTCTGGGCTCAGCGTTCTTGGTGTACCAAGCTATGCTCAATGAGTGATTTT
 CTTCCCTAATAAACTATTGTTTAAATTTTCTTCTATTAACCTCGAGACCGGAGTCCCAAGACCACTTGTTCGATACGAGTTTACTCACTAAAA
 K E L F D N K I N K E E D I E A L G L T V L G V T S Y A Q M S D F
 AATAAGATACAAAATAAAATGGCAGCGCAATCGGGAACATAAGTCAAGTCGCCCTAGCACCATTGAAGTAAATAGATCATCAAAAAGGAATAAAGATAGG
 TTATCTTATGTTTATTTTACCGTGGTTAGCCCTGATTCAAGTTCAGCGCGGATCGCTGGTACTTCAATTTATCTAGTAGTTTTTTCCTTATTTCTATCC
 N K N T N K N G T Q S G T K S S P P S D H E V N R S S K R N K R
 AGTTCAGGATGGCTAAAAATAAAGAAGCATAGACACAATCGTTATATTATTACCAGTGTCAATCCTCAATCACCTATTTCCGGAACAATATCGTTCGAT
 TCAAGCTCCACGATTTTATTTCTTCGTATCTGTGTAGCAATATAATGTCACAGTTAGGAGTTAGTGGAATAAGGCTTGTATTATAGCAAGCTA
 M A K N K R S I D N N R Y I I T S V N P Q S P I S E Q Y R S I

Figure 5B

TCGTACGACCAATGATTTTAAATGGCGGATCAAGGAATTAAAGTTTCTAGTAGCATCTTCAGAAGTAGCTGTAGGTAAATCAACCGTATGTGCTAAT
 AGCATGCTGTAACATAAAATTTACCGCTAGTCTCTTAATTTTCAAAAGATCATCGTAGAAGTCTTCATCGACATCCATTTAGTTGGCATACACGATT
 R T T I D F K M A D Q G I K S F L V A S S E V A V G K S T V C A N
 ATAGCTGTTGCTTTGCACAACAAGGTAAAAAGTACTTTTAAATTGATGCGGATCTTCGTAAACCGACTGTTAAACATTACTTTTAAAGTACAAAAATAGAG
 TATCGACACAGCAACGCGTGTGTTCCATTTTTCATGAAAAATTAACTACCGCTAGAACGATTTGGCTGACAAATGTGTAATGAAAAATTTTCATGTTTATCTC
 I A V A F A Q Q G K K V L L I D G D L R K P T V N I T F K V Q N R
 TAGGATTAACCAATATTTTAAATGTCATCAATCTCGATTGAAGATGCCATACAAAGGACAAAGACTTTCTGAAAAATCTTACAATATTAACCTCTGCTCCAAT
 ATCCTAAATTTGGTTATAAAATTACGTAGTTAGAGCTAACTTCTACGGTATGTTCCCTGTTCTGAAAGACTTTTAGAATGTTATTAATGGAGACAGGTTA
 V G L T N I L M H Q S S I E D A I Q G T R L S E N L T I I T S G P I
 TCCACCTAATCCATCGGAATTATTAGCATCTAGTGCAAATGAAGAAATTTGATTGACTCTGTGTCCGATTTATTGATGTTGTTTGGATTGATCTCAACT
 AGGTGGATTAGGTAAGCTTAATAATCGTAGATCAGTTACTTCTTAAACTAACTGAGACACAGGCTAAATAAACTACAACAAAACCTAATAGGTTGA
 P P N P S E L L A S S A M K N L I D S V S D L F D V V L I D T P T
 CTCTCTGCAGTTACTGATGCTCAAAATTTTGAGTAGTATTAGTAGGAGGACGATTATTGTTGTACGTGCTCTATGAAAAAAGAGAGGTTTAGCAAAAA
 GAGAGACGTCATGACTACGAGTTTAAACCTCAATACATCCTCCTCGTCAATAACAACATGCACGGATACCTTGTGTTTTCTCTCAAAATCGTTTT
 L S A V T D A Q I L S S Y V G A V I V V R A Y E T K K E S L A K
 CAAAAAATGCTTGAACAAGTTAATACAAATATTTTAGGGGTTGTTTGCATGGGGTAAACTCTTCTGAGTCACCATCGTATTACTACCACGGAGTAGA
 GTTTTTTTACGAATGTTCAATTATGTTTATAAAATCCCCAACCAACGACCCCATTTGAGAAAGACTCAGTGGTAGCATTAATGATGGTGCCTCATCT
 T K K M L E Q V N T N I L G V V L H G V N S S E S P S Y Y Y H G V E
 GTAATTGGAATAACTGAAATCAAAATAAAGACAGAAATTTGTAGAAGAGGAGACGAAATGATTGATATTCAATTGCCATATTTTACTGGAGCTAAAACTT
 CATTAACCTTATTGAACTTAGTTTATTTTCTGCTTTAAACATCTTCTCCTCTGTTTACTAACTATAAGTAACGGTATAAAATGACCTCGATTTTGAA
 CTGGAGATACITTTGACAATGCTGAAATCAGCAATTGATGAAGGATAACAACATCACTGCCACTCCTCATCATATACTCTCAATTTAATAATGAATCACC
 GACCTCTATGAACTGTTACGACTTTAGTCGTTAACTACTTCCCTATTGTTGGTAGTGACGGTGAGGAGTAGTATTAGGAGTTAAATTATTACTTTAGTG
 M L K S A I D E G I T T I T A T P H N P Q F N N E S P
 GCTTATTTTGAAGAAAGTTAAGGAAGTTCAAAATATCATTGACGAGCATCAATTACCAATTGAAGTTTTACCAGGACAAGAGGTGAGAAATATATGTTGAT
 CGAATAAAACITCTTCAATTCCTTCAAGTTTATAGTAACCTGCTCGTAGTTAAATGGTTAACTTCAAAATGGTCTGTTCTCCACTCTTATATACCCTA
 L I L K K V K E V Q N I I D E H Q L P I E V L P G Q E V R I Y G D
 TTATTAAGAAATTTTCTGAAGGAAAGTTACTGACAGCAGCGGGCACTTCAAGTTATATATGATTGAATTTCCATCAAAATCATGTGCCAGCTTATGCTA
 AATAATTTTCTTAAGACTTCTTTCAATGACTGTGCTGCGCCCGTGAAGTTCAATATATAACTAACTTAAAGGTAGTTTAGTACACGGTTCGAATACGAT
 L L K E F S E G K L L T A A G T S Y I L I E F P S N H V P A Y A

Figure 5C

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AAGAACTTTTATTAATTTGAGGGAGCTCAACCTATTTTGGTCCACCCTGAGCGTAATAGCGGAATCATTTGAGAACCTTGATATATTTTGA
 TTCTTTGAAAAATATTAAGTTAACCTCCCTGAAGTTGGATAAAACCCAGGTGGACTCGCATATATCGCCTTAGTAACCTCTTGGACTATATAAACT
 K E L F Y N I Q L E G L Q P I L V H P E R N S G I I E N P D I L F D
 TTTTATTGAACAAGGAGTACTAAGTCAGATAACAGCTTCAAGTGTCACTGGTCAATTTTGGTAAATAATACAAAAGCTGTCAATTAATAATGATAGAAAAC
 AAAATAACTTGTCTCATGATTCAGTCTATTGTCAAGTTCCAGTGCACAGTACCAGTAAACCAATTTTATTATGTTTTCGACAGTAAATTTTACTATCTTTTG
 F I E Q G V L S Q I T A S S V T G H F G K K I Q K L S F K M I E N
 CATCTTACGCATTTTGTGCATCAGATGCGGCATAATGTGACGTCACTGTCATTTTAAGATGAAGGAGCGTTTGAATATTATGAAGATAGTTATGGTTCTG
 GTAGAATGCGTAAACACGTAGTCTACGCGTATTACACTGCAGTGCACGTAAATCTCTACTCTCTCGCAAACTTTAATAAATCTTCAATCAATACCAAGAC
 H L T H F V A S D A H N V T S R A F K M K E A F E I I E D S Y G S
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 TACATAGTGCCTTACAAAGTTTATACGTCCTCAGTCACATAAATTTGCTTTCAAAAATAGTCTTTTGGTTTCTAGTTTGTCTTCTTAAATAATCC
 D V S R M F Q N N A E S V I L N E S F Y Q E K P T K I K T K F L G
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 TAATAAAATTTTCCCTAATTTTCCCTCATTTATTACCTTAAAAAACCTCTACGGAGTAGTGACCTTACGCCCTCTCGGATTCATCATCTTAATTTTAAAAA
 L F M E F F E D A S S P E S G E P K L V E L K N F
 TCTTATAGAGAGCTAATTAATAAAGAGCAATTTGATATCCTAGGAGGATTAGCAGTTTCACTTTTATTTCTTATTTGCGGCTGCATTGCTTTTATATCCCTT
 AGAATATCTCTCGATTAAATATTTTCTCGTTAACTATAGGATCCTCTCAATCGTCCAAAGTCAAAATAAGAAATAACGCCGACGTACGAAATATAGGAA
 S Y R E L I I K R A I D I L G G L A G S V L F L I A A A L L Y I P
 ACAAAATGAGCTCAAAAAAAGATCAAGGGCCAAATGTTCTATAAACAACCAACGCTATGGTAAATAATGGTAAATAATTTTATATTTTGAATTTTAGAACAAAT
 TGTTTACTCGAGTTTCTTCTAGTTCCCGTTACAAGATATTTTGTGCGATACCATTTTACCATTTTAACTTTTAAATAATATAAACTTTAAATCTTGTTA
 Y K M S S K K D Q G P M F Y K Q K R Y G K N G K I F Y I L K F R T M
 GATCTTAATGCCGAGCAGTATCTAGAACTTAATCCAGATGTTAAAGCTCTTACCATGCCAACGGCAATAAGCTAGAAAACGATCCACGGGTAACGAAG
 CTAAGAATTAACGGCTCGTCATAGATCTTGAATTAGGCTACAAATTTTCGACGAATGGTACGGTTGCCGTTATTTCGATCTTTGCTAGGTGCCCATTTGCTTC
 I L N A E Q Y L E L N P D V K A A Y H A N G N K L E N D P R V T K
 ATTGGCTCATTTATAAGACGACACTCAATTGATGAACCTGCCACAATTTATCAATGTTCTTAAAGGGGATATGTCTATTAGTTGGTCCAGACCAATTTCTGC
 TAACCGAGTAAATATCTGCTGTGAGTTAACTACTTACCTGAGTTGAGGTTTAAATAGTTACAAGAAATTTCCCTTATACAGTAAATCAACCAAGTTCTGTTAAGACG
 I G S F I R H S I D E L P Q F I N V L K G D M S L V G P R P I L L
 TTTTGAAGCGAAAGAATAAGGAAACCGCTCTTACTACTCATGTGCAACCAAGGAATCACTGGTTATTTGGACGACACATGGTCGAAGTAAAGTTCT
 AAAAATCTGCTTTCTTATACCTTTTGGGAGGGAATGAATGAGTACACGTTTGGTCTTAGTGACCAATAACCTGCTGTGTACCAAGCTTCATTTCAAGA
 F E A K E Y G K R L A Y L L M C K P G I T G Y W T T H G R S K V L

Figure 5D

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TTTTCTCAACGAGCAGATTAGAACTCTATTATCTCCAGTACCATAGCACCACCAAAATGATATCAAGCTTCTAGTACTACAAATTGTACAAAGTATTAAC
 AAAAGGAGTTGCTCGTCTAAATCTTGAGATAATAGAGGTGATGATCGTGGTTTTTACTATAGTTCGAAGATCATGAGTGTAAACATGTTTCATAATTG
 F P Q R A D L E L Y Y L Q Y H S T K N D I K L L V L T I V Q S I N
 GGATCGGACGCATATTAATAAATGAAAAATAGCATTAGTAGGTTCCAGCGTGGCCATTGACACACCTGTATTGTTGTTAAAAAGTTTTGGGAAAAACGAAG
 CCTAGCCTGCGTATAATTTTACTTTTATCGTAATCATCCAGGTGCCACCGGTAAACTGTGTGGACATAAACCAATTTTTTCAAAAACCCCTTTTGCTTC
 G S D A Y M K I A L V G S S G G H L T H L Y L L K K F W E N E
 ATAGATTTTGGTCCACATTGTATAAAACAGATGCAAAATCTATATTGAAAGAAAGATTTTATCCTTGTATTATCCACAAATAGAAATGTAAAAAA
 TATCTAAAAACCCAGTGTAACTATTGTCTACGTTTATGATATAACTTTCTTCTTCTTCTAAAAATAGGAACAATAATAGGGTGTATTATCTTTACATTTTTT
 D R F W V T F D K T D A K S I L K E E R F Y P C Y Y P T N R N V K N
 CACGATAAAAAATACCATTTCTGCATTAAATACCTTAGAAAAAAGAAACACAGATTGATTATTTTCGAGTGGTCTGCGGTAGCCGTTCCCTTTTTTTGG
 GTGCTATTTTTTATGGTAAGAACGTAAATTTTATGAATCTTTCTTTTTGGTCTAAACTATAAAGCTCACCCAGCGCCATCGGCAAGGAAAAAAACCC
 T I K N T I L A F K I L R K E K P D L I I S S G A A V A V P F F W
 TTAGGTAAACTATTTCGGTGCAAGACAGTCTATATTGAAATATTGACCGGATCGATAAACCAACCTTAACAGGAAAAATTAGTTTTATCCAGTTACTGATA
 AATCCATTGTGATAAGCCACGTTTCTGTCAGATATAACTTTATATAAATGCGCTAGCTATTTGGTGTGAATTTGTCTCTTTTAATCAAAATAGGTCAATGACTAT
 L G K L F G A K T V Y I E I F D R I D K P T L T G K L V Y P V T D
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 TCAAAATATCAAGTTACCCCTTCTCAATTTTTTCAATGGGATTCGTTAATTAATCCCTCCTFAAAGATTAATAAACATTTGCCAACCTTCAGTGCCTT
 K F I V Q W E E L K K V Y P K A I N L G G I F M I F V T V G T H E
 CAACCATTTAATCGACTCATTCAAAAAATTGATGAACCTTGACCGGATGGTGAATCGAAGACGATGTATTCATGCAAAATTTGGGTACTCAACTTATGAAC
 GTTGGTAAATTAGCTGAGTAAGTTTAACTACTTTGAACATGCGCTACCACCTTTAGCTTCTGCTACATAAGTACGTTTAACCCCATGAGTTGAATACTTG
 Q P F N R L I Q K I D E L V R D G E I E D D V F M Q I G Y S T Y E
 CTAAATATATACTAAATGGGAAAAGTTTATTTGGATATGAGACTATGGAAGATGTATGAATGAAGCGAGTACGATTATTACTCATGCGGACCACTACCTA
 GATTATATGATTTACCCCTTTCAAAATAACCTATACCTGATACCTTTCTACATACTTACTTCGCTCATGCTAATAATGAGTACCGCCTGGTAGATGGAT
 P K Y T K W E K F I G Y E T M E R C M N E A S T I I T H G G P S T Y
 TATGCAAGTATTACAACCTAGGTAAAAATCCGATAGTTGTTCCACGGCAAAATGAAATTTGATGAGCATATAAATGATCATCAACTTTTGGGTAAGTAAACAG
 ATAGGTTCAATAATGTTGATCCATTAAAGGCTATCAACCAAGGTGCCGTTTACTTTAACTACTCGTATATTACTAGTAGTTGAAACCCCATTCATTGTGC
 M Q V L Q L G K I P I V V P R Q M K F D E H I N D H Q L W V S K Q
 GTTGTGAAAAAGGGATACTCATGATTGTTGTGGGAAGATGTTGAAGACATTTCTCGAAAAATATTATTAGTTCCAAAATTTTCAGATACCTTTACAAAAAAATG
 CAACACTTTTCCCTATGAGTAACCTAAACACCGCTTCTCACTACTTCTGTAAGAGCTTTTATAATAAATCAAGGTTTTTAAAGTCTATGGAATGTTTTTAC
 V V K K G Y S L I L C E D V E D I L E N I I S S K I S D T L Q K N

Figure 5E

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TAARTCACACACCTGAATTCATAAAAAATTATTCAGTGTCTGAAATTTACAGCTATTATATAAAGTGAGAAGATNTGATACCAAAAAGTAATACACTATTGC
 ATTTAGTGTGTGACTTAAGTATTTAATAAGTCACGACTTTAAATGGTCGATAAATATTTTTCACCTCTCTATACATATGGTTTTCATTATGTGATAACG
 V N H N T E F I K L F S A E I Y Q L F I K S E K I M I P K V I H Y C
 TGTTTCGGAGGGCAACCTTTACCAGAACTCTCGCTAAATGTATTGAAAGTTGGAGAAGGTTTGTGCAGATTATGAAATAAAACAATGGTCTGAGAAAA
 ACCAAGCCCTCCGTTGGAAATGGTCTTAGACGCGATTTTACATAAATCTTCAACCTCTTCCAAAACAGGCTAAATACCTTTATTTGTATCCAGACTCTTTT
 W F G G Q P L P E S A L K C I E S W R R F C P D Y E I K Q W S E K N
 ACTATGATGTAAAAATAAAATTCATATATAAAGGAAGCATATCAAGAAAAAAAATTTGCTTTGTACGGATGTGCAAGGCTCGATATAATTTGGAATGA
 TGATACTACATTTATTTAAGTTATATAAATTCCTTCGTATAGTTCTTTTATAACGAAACAGTGCCCTACACGTTCCGAGCTATATTAACCTTACT
 Y D V N K I Q Y I K E A Y Q E K K F A F V T D V A R L D I I W N E
 AGCGGTATATATCTTGACACGGATGTAGAGCTTATAAAATCTCTTGATGAATTCGTGTATAATAGTTTATATTTAGGAATGGAAGAGCTGGTAGAGTA
 TCCGCCATATATAGAACTGTGCCCTACATCTCGAATATTTTAGAGAACTACTTAACGACATATATCAAAATATAAATCCTTACCTTCTCGACCATCTCAT
 G G I Y L D T D V E L I K S L D E L L Y N S L Y L G M E R A G R V
 AATACGGGTTTAGGTTTGGAGCTGAAGTAAATCATCCAAATTTGTGAGAGCTAATTTAGAAATTTGTATACATAATATTTTCCGCAATGATAATATAA
 TTATGCCCCAAATCCAAACCTCGACTTCATTTAGTAGGTTAACACTCTCGATTAAATCTTAACATATGATTAAGGAAAAAGTCCGTTACTATTATATT
 N T G L G F G A E V N H P I V R A N L E L Y T N I P F S G N D N I T
 CTTGTGTGACCTATACGACGAATCTTTTGAAAAAATATGGCTAAAAAACAACAATGAATTAACATATAGATAACGCAATAATTTTACCCTACTGAATA
 GAACACACTGGATATGCTGCTTAGAAAACTTTTGTATACAGATTTTGTGTGTTACTTTAAGTTGTATATCTATTGCGTTATTTAAATGSGTACTTAT
 C V T Y T T N L L K K Y G L K N N N E I Q H I D N A I I L P T E Y
 TTTATGCTCCTTAAGTTTGAACAAATCGATTAAAAATACGGAAAAATACTTACTCCATCCATCCTACTATGATATGAGTTGGAAGATAAGAGAGATAAA
 AAATACAGGAGATTCAAAACCTTGTGTAGCTAAATTTTATGCTTTTATGCTTTTATGAATGAGGTAGGTAGTACTATATCTCAACCTTTCTATTTCTCTCTATTT
 L C P L S F E T N R L K I T E N T Y S I H Y D M S W K D K R D K
 TTTTAAAGACTTAAATACAACTTAGAAAAATGGGTAGGTGATGATTTTATGAAAAAGTTTATTAAGAAATTTGGAATAATTAATATCATGAATAAAATAAC
 AAAAATCTGAATTTTATGTTGAATCTTTTACCCTCCATCCACTACTAAAAATACTTTTCAATAATTTTCTTAACCTTTTATTAATAGTACTTATTTTATTG
 F L R L K I Q L R K W V G D D F Y E K V I K R I G K M N K I T
 CATGACAAGAGAGATGAGAGTTATTGCTTATGTGCTGAATTTTATGAATATTAATAATAATACAGGATTAATTCGCTTTCAGCATACTCTTTTAGCATG
 GFACTGTTCTCTACTCTCAATAACGGAATACACAGCATTAATAATCTATAAAATTTATGCTTCTTAATTAACGCAAGTCTGATGAGAAAAATCGTAC
 M T R E M R V I A L C V V I L E Y L N N T G L I A S S A Y S F S M
 GCGAGTACAATCCCTCTTATCTTATCTGTAAAAAAGAAAGGATTTCTTTAAAGGAGATTATTGTACTACTAATTCCTATTATTTTGTAG
 CGCTCATGTTAGGAGAAATAGGATATAGATAAGACATTTTCTTTTCTTAAGAAATTTTCTCTAATAACATGATTAAGGTAATAAATAAACATC
 A S T I L L S Y I L F C K K R K G F S L K E I I V L L I P F I F V

Figure 5F

TTTTAAATCGTGATCCTAGTAATTTTCAGTTTAGGTTAAATCTGGATACCTCTATTTTATGTTAAAGTCGGAATAGATTTAAAAAAGTGATGAAAAAC
 VVLLNNRRDPPSSNFSLLGLMWILYFMLSKSEILD LKKVMKTI
 AATTTTTGTAACTCTAGTGTGTTGTTTATTTTGACAAATAGTACTTTTATTAATAATGTCTCTTAATAAAAGCTCTGATATGATATGTTGGCGTGAGAT
 TAAAAACAATGGAGATCACAAACAAAATAAATGTTTATCATGAAATAAAATTTATACAGAGAAATTTATTTTCGAGACTATATACTATTACACCGACCTCTA
 FFFVTSSTSSVCFILTLTI VLYLIMSLNKS S DMI MWRGD
 GCCTTTTATAAATCGPATGAGTTTAGGATTTATCCAAACCGAATTTTGC AATGATGAGCTTTTTAGGTATAGCGATAGCCTTTATTTATTTTGAGTACTGAAA
 CGAAAATATTTAGCATPACTCAAAATCCTAATAGTTGGATTAAACGTTACTACTCGAAAATCCATATCGCTATCGGAATAATATAAACTCATGACCTTT
 AFINRM S L G F I Q P N F A M M S F L G I A I A L L Y L S T E
 GACAAAGAATAACTATAATTTTATTTGCACTTTTATTAATAATTTTACTTCAATCAAGAACTTCAGGATATATCTTATTTTATTTTATTTTGAG
 CTGTTTCTTATTGATATAAAAAATAACGGTAACATTTGAAAATAATAAAATGAATGAGTTAGTTCTTGAAGTCCCTATATAGAAATAAAAAATAAAAACTC
 RRIITIIIFI IAVT F I I F Y F T Q S R T S G Y I L F F I L S
 TATTTTATTTGTAGTAAAAAACTAAAAAGCAAGTTTCAAAATTTTGAAAAAGGAGCATTTACAGTTTTCACCACACTTCTCTTTTAATCATCTCTTAT
 AATAAATAACAATCATCTATTTTGTATTTTTCGTTCAAGTTTAAACTTTTTCCTCGTAATGTCAAAATGGTGATGAAGAAAATTTAGTAGAGAATA
 ILFVSSSKKTKKQVSNF EKR S I T V L L L L I I S Y
 TCGTGTAAAGTTACCTAATTAATCAATACATCAATAGCTTGCTTCTGTCGCTGGCGCTTTATCAAGAGATTTATTTCTACATTTGGTATACATTGGA
 AGCAACAATTTCAATGGATAATTAGTTATGATGTTATCGAACGAAGACGAGACCGCGAAATAGTTCTCTAAATAAGATGTAAACCATATGTAAACT
 SLLKLPLPINQYIN S L L S G R L A L Y Q E I Y S T F G I H L
 TAGGAAATAATGATGTTAAAAATACAATGTTAGATACAGCATATCTTCAAAGTTTGCTAGCAAAAGGAATTTTGTTTTACATTGTTTATTTGTAACCTTT
 ATCCCTTATTACTACAAATTTTATGTTACAAATCTATGTCGTATAGAAAGTTTCAAACGATCGTTTCTTAAACAATAATGTAACAATAATAACATTGAAA
 IIGNNDVKNTMLDT AY L Q S L L A K G I L F T L F L F V T F
 CTTTTTCATATTTTTCTTAAGAAAAACACAAACTAGGTTGCAAAGTTTAGTAATATGATGATTTTTTAAATGCAATTTACAGAAACATCATTTTTT
 GAAAAGTATAAAAAAGAAATCTCTTTTGTGTTGATCCACGTTTCAAATCAATTAATACTACATAAAAAATAACGTAATGTCTTTGTAGTAAAAAA
 FFIFFLKLKRKTQTQLQSLVIMMYFLIAFTSTSF
 AGGTTGTAAATTTTATTTCCAGTATTGATGGTAAATAATGATCAGAAAGGCTAAATAAGTAATAAGAAAGGTGGCATAGTGAGTATTAAATAAAACAGA
 TCCAAACATTAAAAATAAAGGTCAATAACTACCATTTATACCTAGTCTTTCTCCGATTATTTTCAATATCTTTTCCACCGTATCACTCATTAATTTTGTGCT
 R F V I L F P V L M V I M D Q K E A N K V I E K V A
 GATTGAGGAATACAAAGTATCGTTATAGTTCTGTTTACAATGTAGAGG
 TTAACCTCTCTGTTTCATAGGCAATATCAAGGACAAATGTTACATCTCC

Figure 5G

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Sequence of EpsU (start and stop codons are underlined) 1612bp total
here but 1412 from start codon to stop codon

GGTGGACAGGAGGACACAATTTTAAATCCTTCCTGTTATATAGTTTTTGTTTAATATTTTTCGGGAGGGTT
ATTAATGCAAATCGCAAAAAATTATCTTTATAATGCAATATATCAGGTCTTTATAATAATTGTGCCATTAC
TTACCATTTCCTTATTTGTCAAGAATTTGGGCCCTTCAGGTATTGGAATTAACATATACCAATTCATT
GTTCAATTTTTGTTTTATTTGGTAGTATAGGAGTCGGTTTGTATGGGAATCGTCAGATTGCCTTTGTTAG
GGATAATCAGGTCAAAATGTCTAAAGTCTTTTATGAAATATTTATTTTAAGACTATTTACAATATGTTTAG
CATATTTTTTGTTCGTTGCTTTTTTAATCATTAAATGGTCAGTATCATGCATACTATTTGTCTCAATCCATT
GCTATAGTTGCAGCTGCATTTGATATCTCTTGGTTTTTTATGGGAATTGAAAATTTTAAAGTAACTGTATT
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ATATATATATATTGATAACAGTTTTATCTACATTAATTGGTAATTTAACTTTTTTCCCAAGTTTACACAGA
TATCTCGTAAAGGTTAACTATCGTGAATTAAGGCCAATAAAGCATTAAAGCAATCTTTAGTCATGTTTAT
CCCACAAATTGCTGTCCAAATTTATTGGGTTTTGAATAAAACGATGTTAGGTTTCATTGGATTCTGTACGA
GCTCCGGCTTTTTTGATCAGTCTGATAAAATAGTTAACTGGTTTTGGCTATTGCTACTGCAACAGGTACT
GTCATGTTGCCACGTGTTGCAAATGCCTTTGCACATAGAGAGTATAGTAAATTAAGGAATACATGTACGC
AGGTTTTTCTTTTGTGTCGGCAATTTTCGATTCCCTATGATGTTTGGTCTGATAGCTATTACTCCTAAATTTCG
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TTTATAGCTTGGAGCAACGCAATAGGTACTCAATATCTTTTACCAACTAATCAAAATAAGTCATATACAGT
GTCGGTGATCATTGGAGCGATAGTCAATTTAATGTTAAATATTCCACTGATTATATATCTAGGTACTGTTG
GTGCATCAATTGCAACTGTAATTTCTGAAATGTCTGTAACGTGTATCACTTTTTATAATTCATAAAACAG
CTTAATTTGCATACACTGTTTGGCGATTTATCTAAGTATTTAATTGCAGGATTAGTGATGTTTCTAATTGT
TTTTAAATTAGTTTGTAAACACCGACATCTTGGATATTCATTCTGTTGGAAATTACTGTGGGCATAATTA
TTTATGTTGTTTTATTAATATTTTTAAAGGCAGAAATAATTAATAAGCTAAAGTTTATTATGCATAAAATAG
AGGTATGGATTTAGGTACCTGCCTTATTGAAAATAACGGTGAGTCAATGGTATTGGGCATATTGACGCTC
ACCTTCAATTTGTTTTGGTCGACTTGATTGTAGCACAGGACAATATGTCT

Figure 6

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Trempy, Janine, et al.

<120> BIOPOLYMER THICKNER

<130> 58153

<140>

<141>

<150> 60/241,098

<151> 2000-10-16

<150> 60/179,888

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cagaaaaatt aagggtttttc ttacagaagt taataaaaaa agggattata ttt atg	176
	Met
	1
aat aat tta ttt tac cat cgt cta aag gaa cta gtt gaa tca agt ggt	224
Asn Asn Leu Phe Tyr His Arg Leu Lys Glu Leu Val Glu Ser Ser Gly	
	5 10 15
aaa tct gca aat caa ata gaa agg gaa ttg ggt tac cct aga aat tct	272
Lys Ser Ala Asn Gln Ile Glu Arg Glu Leu Gly Tyr Pro Arg Asn Ser	
	20 25 30
ttg aat aat tat aag ttg gga gga gaa ccc tct ggg aca aga tta ata	320
Leu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Leu Gly Gly Glu Pro Ser Gly Thr Arg Leu Ile	
	35 40 45
gga cta tca gag tat ttt aat gtg tct cca aaa tat ctg atg ggt ata	368
Gly Leu Ser Glu Tyr Phe Asn Val Ser Pro Lys Tyr Leu Met Gly Ile	
	50 55 60 65
att gat gag cct aat gac agt tct gca att aat ctt ttt aaa act cta	416
Ile Asp Glu Pro Asn Asp Ser Ser Ala Ile Asn Leu Phe Lys Thr Leu	
	70 75 80
act caa gaa gag aaa aaa gaa atg ttt ata att tgt caa aaa tgg ctt	464
Thr Gln Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Met Phe Ile Ile Cys Gln Lys Trp Leu	
	85 90 95
ttt tta gaa tat caa ata gag tta taa caataataaa tttagggagt	511
Phe Leu Glu Tyr Gln Ile Glu Leu	
	100 105
tttttcggta gtgtaa aat aag ttt tgg aac atc aaa aat atc acc tac aat	563
	Asn Lys Phe Trp Asn Ile Lys Asn Ile Thr Tyr Asn
	110 115
ggc gaa aca agt gaa caa tta ttg gct gaa aaa gtt caa aat caa gta	611
Gly Glu Thr Ser Glu Gln Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Val Gln Asn Gln Val	
	120 125 130
ttg gcg act aac cct gat gtt gtt tta tat gaa gct cca ctt ttt aat	659
Leu Ala Thr Asn Pro Asp Val Val Leu Tyr Glu Ala Pro Leu Phe Asn	
	135 140 145 150
gat aac caa aac att gaa gca aca gcc tca tgg act agt aat gag caa	707
Asp Asn Gln Asn Ile Glu Ala Thr Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Asn Glu Gln	
	155 160 165
ctt ata aca aat ttg gct agt aca gga gca gag gtg ata gtt caa ccc	755
Leu Ile Thr Asn Leu Ala Ser Thr Gly Ala Glu Val Ile Val Gln Pro	
	170 175 180
tct cca ccg att tat ggt ggt gtt gtg tac ccc gta caa gaa gaa cag	803
Ser Pro Pro Ile Tyr Gly Gly Val Val Tyr Pro Val Gln Glu Glu Gln	
	185 190 195

ttt aaa caa tct tta tct aca aag tat ccc tat ata gac tac tgg gct	851
Phe Lys Gln Ser Leu Ser Thr Lys Tyr Pro Tyr Ile Asp Tyr Trp Ala	
200 205 210	
agt tac cca gac aaa aat tct gat gaa atg aag ggg ctg gtt tct gat	899
Ser Tyr Pro Asp Lys Asn Ser Asp Glu Met Lys Gly Leu Val Ser Asp	
215 220 225 230	
gat gga gta tat aga aca tta aat gct tcg ggg aat aag gtt tgg cta	947
Asp Gly Val Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asn Ala Ser Gly Asn Lys Val Trp Leu	
235 240 245	
gat tat att act aaa tat ttt aca gca aac taattaagtt ataaataaca	997
Asp Tyr Ile Thr Lys Tyr Phe Thr Ala Asn	
250 255	
attattaaat attggagaag aa atg cag gaa aca cag gaa cag acg att gat	1049
Met Gln Glu Thr Gln Glu Gln Thr Ile Asp	
260 265	
tta aga ggg att ttt aaa att att cgc aaa agg tta ggt tta ata tta	1097
Leu Arg Gly Ile Phe Lys Ile Ile Arg Lys Arg Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu	
270 275 280	
ttt agt gct tta ata gtc aca ata tta ggg agc atc tac aca ttt ttt	1145
Phe Ser Ala Leu Ile Val Thr Ile Leu Gly Ser Ile Tyr Thr Phe Phe	
285 290 295	
ata gcc tcc cca gtt tac aca gcc tca act caa ctt gtc gtt aaa cta	1193
Ile Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Thr Ala Ser Thr Gln Leu Val Val Lys Leu	
300 305 310	
cca aat tcg gag cat tca gca gcc tac gct gga gaa gtg acc ggg aat	1241
Pro Asn Ser Glu His Ser Ala Ala Tyr Ala Gly Glu Val Thr Gly Asn	
315 320 325 330	
att caa atg gcg aac aca att aac caa gtt att gtt agt cca gtc att	1289
Ile Gln Met Ala Asn Thr Ile Asn Gln Val Ile Val Ser Pro Val Ile	
335 340 345	
tta gat aaa gtt caa agt aat tta aat cta tct gat ggc tct ttc caa	1337
Leu Asp Lys Val Gln Ser Asn Leu Asn Leu Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Gln	
350 355 360	
aaa caa gtt aca gta gca aat caa aca gat tca caa gtt att acg ctt	1385
Lys Gln Val Thr Val Ala Asn Gln Thr Asp Ser Gln Val Ile Thr Leu	
365 370 375	
act gtt aaa tat tct aat cct tac att gca caa aag att gca gac gag	1433
Thr Val Lys Tyr Ser Asn Pro Tyr Ile Ala Gln Lys Ile Ala Asp Glu	
380 385 390	
act gct aaa att ttt agt tca gat gca gca aaa cta ttg aat gtt act	1481
Thr Ala Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Leu Leu Asn Val Thr	
395 400 405 410	
aac gtt aat att cta tcc aaa gca aaa gct caa aca aca cca att agt	1529
Asn Val Asn Ile Leu Ser Lys Ala Lys Ala Gln Thr Thr Pro Ile Ser	
415 420 425	

cct	aaa	cct	aaa	ttg	tat	tta	gcg	ata	tct	gtt	ata	gcc	gga	cta	gtt	1577	
Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val		
			430					435					440				
tta	ggg	tta	gcc	att	gct	tta	ttg	aag	gaa	tta	ttt	gat	aac	aaa	att	1625	
Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Phe	Asp	Asn	Lys	Ile		
		445					450					455					
aat	aaa	gaa	gaa	gat	att	gaa	gct	ctg	ggg	ctc	acg	gtt	ctt	ggg	gta	1673	
Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ile	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Val		
	460					465					470						
aca	agc	tat	gct	caa	atg	agt	gat	ttt	aat	aag	aat	aca	aat	aaa	aat	1721	
Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Met	Ser	Asp	Phe	Asn	Lys	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Asn		
475					480					485					490		
ggc	acg	caa	tcg	gga	act	aag	tca	agt	ccg	cct	agc	gac	cat	gaa	gta	1769	
Gly	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gly	Thr	Lys	Ser	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	His	Glu	Val		
				495					500					505			
aat	aga	tca	tca	aaa	agg	aat	aaa	aga	tag	gagttcagg			atg	gct	aaa	aat	1820
Asn	Arg	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg	Asn	Lys	Arg					Met	Ala	Lys	Asn	
			510				515								520		
aaa	aga	agc	ata	gac	aac	aat	cgt	tat	att	att	acc	agt	gtc	aat	cct	1868	
Lys	Arg	Ser	Ile	Asp	Asn	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Thr	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro		
			525					530						535			
caa	tca	cct	att	tcc	gaa	caa	tat	cgt	tcg	att	cgt	acg	acc	att	gat	1916	
Gln	Ser	Pro	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ile	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asp		
			540					545					550				
ttt	aaa	atg	gcg	gat	caa	gga	att	aaa	agt	ttt	cta	gta	gca	tct	tca	1964	
Phe	Lys	Met	Ala	Asp	Gln	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Phe	Leu	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser		
		555					560					565					
gaa	gta	gct	gta	ggg	aaa	tca	acc	gta	tgt	gct	aat	ata	gct	gtt	gct	2012	
Glu	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Val	Cys	Ala	Asn	Ile	Ala	Val	Ala		
	570						575				580						
ttt	gca	caa	caa	ggg	aaa	aaa	gta	ctt	tta	att	gat	ggc	gat	ctt	cgt	2060	
Phe	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asp	Leu	Arg		
585					590					595					600		
aaa	ccg	act	gtt	aac	att	act	ttt	aaa	gta	caa	aat	aga	gta	gga	tta	2108	
Lys	Pro	Thr	Val	Asn	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Val	Gln	Asn	Arg	Val	Gly	Leu		
				605				610						615			
acc	aat	att	tta	atg	cat	caa	tct	tcg	att	gaa	gat	gcc	ata	caa	ggg	2156	
Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu	Met	His	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Gln	Gly		
			620					625					630				
aca	aga	ctt	tct	gaa	aat	ctt	aca	ata	att	acc	tct	ggg	cca	att	cca	2204	
Thr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ile	Thr	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ile	Pro		
		635					640					645					
cct	aat	cca	tcg	gaa	tta	tta	gca	tct	agt	gca	atg	aag	aat	ttg	att	2252	
Pro	Asn	Pro	Ser	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Met	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ile		
	650						655				660						
gac	tct	gtg	tcc	gat	tta	ttt	gat	gtt	gtt	ttg	att	gat	act	cca	act	2300	

Asp Ser Val Ser Asp	Leu Phe Asp Val Val	Leu Ile Asp Thr Pro Thr	
665	670	675	680
ctc tct gca gtt act gat gct caa att ttg agt agt tat gta gga gga			2348
Leu Ser Ala Val Thr Asp Ala Gln Ile Leu Ser Ser Tyr Val Gly Gly			
	685	690	695
gca gtt att gtt gta cgt gcc tat gaa aca aaa aaa gag agt tta gca			2396
Ala Val Ile Val Val Arg Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Lys Glu Ser Leu Ala			
	700	705	710
aaa aca aaa aaa atg ctt gaa caa gtt aat aca aat att tta ggg gtt			2444
Lys Thr Lys Lys Met Leu Glu Gln Val Asn Thr Asn Ile Leu Gly Val			
	715	720	725
gtt ttg cat ggg gta aac tct tct gag tca cca tcg tat tac tac cac			2492
Val Leu His Gly Val Asn Ser Ser Glu Ser Pro Ser Tyr Tyr Tyr His			
	730	735	740
gga gta gag taa ttggaataaa cttgaatcaa ataaaagaca gaaatttgta			2544
Gly Val Glu			
745			
gaagaggaga gcaaattgatt gatattcatt gccatatattt actggagcta aaactttctgg			2604
agatacttttg aca atg ctg aaa tca gca att gat gaa ggg ata aca acc			2653
Met Leu Lys Ser Ala Ile Asp Glu Gly Ile Thr Thr			
	750	755	760
atc act gcc act cct cat cat aat cct caa ttt aat aat gaa tca ccg			2701
Ile Thr Ala Thr Pro His His Asn Pro Gln Phe Asn Asn Glu Ser Pro			
	765	770	775
ctt att ttg aag aaa gtt aag gaa gtt caa aat atc att gac gag cat			2749
Leu Ile Leu Lys Lys Val Lys Glu Val Gln Asn Ile Ile Asp Glu His			
	780	785	790
caa tta cca att gaa gtt tta cca gga caa gag gtg aga ata tat ggt			2797
Gln Leu Pro Ile Glu Val Leu Pro Gly Gln Glu Val Arg Ile Tyr Gly			
	795	800	805
gat tta tta aaa gaa ttt tct gaa gga aag tta ctg aca gca gcg ggc			2845
Asp Leu Leu Lys Glu Phe Ser Glu Gly Lys Leu Thr Ala Ala Gly			
	810	815	820
act tca agt tat ata ttg att gaa ttt cca tca aat cat gtg cca gct			2893
Thr Ser Ser Tyr Ile Leu Ile Glu Phe Pro Ser Asn His Val Pro Ala			
	825	830	835
tat gct aaa gaa ctt ttt tat aat att caa ttg gag gga ctt caa cct			2941
Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Phe Tyr Asn Ile Gln Leu Glu Gly Leu Gln Pro			
	845	850	855
att ttg gtc cac cct gag cgt aat agc gga atc att gag aac cct gat			2989
Ile Leu Val His Pro Glu Arg Asn Ser Gly Ile Ile Glu Asn Pro Asp			
	860	865	870
ata tta ttt gat ttt att gaa caa gga gta cta agt cag ata aca gct			3037
Ile Leu Phe Asp Phe Ile Glu Gln Gly Val Leu Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala			
	875	880	885

tca agt gtc act ggt cat ttt ggt aaa aaa ata caa aag ctg tca ttt	3085
Ser Ser Val Thr Gly His Phe Gly Lys Lys Ile Gln Lys Leu Ser Phe	
890 895 900	
aaa atg ata gaa aac cat ctt acg cat ttt gtt gca tca gat gcg cat	3133
Lys Met Ile Glu Asn His Leu Thr His Phe Val Ala Ser Asp Ala His	
905 910 915 920	
aat gtg acg tca cgt gca ttt aag atg aag gaa gcg ttt gaa att att	3181
Asn Val Thr Ser Arg Ala Phe Lys Met Lys Glu Ala Phe Glu Ile Ile	
925 930 935	
gaa gat agt tat ggt tct gat gta tca cga atg ttt caa aat aat gca	3229
Glu Asp Ser Tyr Gly Ser Asp Val Ser Arg Met Phe Gln Asn Asn Ala	
940 945 950	
gag tca gtg att tta aac gaa agt ttt tat caa gaa aaa cca aca aag	3277
Glu Ser Val Ile Leu Asn Glu Ser Phe Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Thr Lys	
955 960 965	
atc aaa aca aag aaa ttt tta gga tta ttt taa aaggattaaa aggagtaa	3330
Ile Lys Thr Lys Lys Phe Leu Gly Leu Phe	
970 975	
a atg gaa ttt ttt gag gat gcc tca tca cct gaa tcg gga gag cct aag	3379
Met Glu Phe Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Ser Pro Glu Ser Gly Glu Pro Lys	
980 985 990 995	
tta gta gaa tta aaa aat ttt tct tat aga gag cta att ata aaa aga	3427
Leu Val Glu Leu Lys Asn Phe Ser Tyr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ile Lys Arg	
1000 1005 1010	
gca att gat atc cta gga gga tta gca ggt tca gtt tta ttt ctt att	3475
Ala Ile Asp Ile Leu Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Leu Ile	
1015 1020 1025	
gcg gct gca ttg ctt tat atc cct tac aaa atg agc tca aaa aaa gat	3523
Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ile Pro Tyr Lys Met Ser Ser Lys Lys Asp	
1030 1035 1040	
caa ggg cca atg ttc tat aaa caa aaa cgc tat ggt aaa aat ggt aaa	3571
Gln Gly Pro Met Phe Tyr Lys Gln Lys Arg Tyr Gly Lys Asn Gly Lys	
1045 1050 1055	
att ttt tat att ttg aaa ttt aga aca atg att ctt aat gcc gag cag	3619
Ile Phe Tyr Ile Leu Lys Phe Arg Thr Met Ile Leu Asn Ala Glu Gln	
1060 1065 1070 1075	
tat cta gaa ctt aat cca gat gtt aaa gct gct tac cat gcc aac ggc	3667
Tyr Leu Glu Leu Asn Pro Asp Val Lys Ala Ala Tyr His Ala Asn Gly	
1080 1085 1090	
aat aag cta gaa aac gat cca cgg gta acg aag att ggc tca ttt ata	3715
Asn Lys Leu Glu Asn Asp Pro Arg Val Thr Lys Ile Gly Ser Phe Ile	
1095 1100 1105	
aga cga cac tca att gat gaa ctg cca caa ttt atc aat gtt ctt aaa	3763
Arg Arg His Ser Ile Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Phe Ile Asn Val Leu Lys	
1110 1115 1120	
ggg gat atg tca tta gtt ggt cca aga cca att ctg ctt ttt gaa gcg	3811

Gly Asp Met Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Arg Pro Ile Leu Leu Phe Glu Ala	
1125 1130 1135	
aaa gaa tat ggg aaa cgc ctc gct tac tta ctc atg tgc aaa cca gga	3859
Lys Glu Tyr Gly Lys Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Met Cys Lys Pro Gly	
1140 1145 1150 1155	
atc act ggt tat tgg acg aca cat ggt cga agt aaa gtt ctt ttt cct	3907
Ile Thr Gly Tyr Trp Thr Thr His Gly Arg Ser Lys Val Leu Phe Pro	
1160 1165 1170	
caa cga gca gat tta gaa ctc tat tat ctc cag tac cat agc acc aaa	3955
Gln Arg Ala Asp Leu Glu Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Gln Tyr His Ser Thr Lys	
1175 1180 1185	
aat gat atc aag ctt cta gta ctc aca att gta caa agt att aac gga	4003
Asn Asp Ile Lys Leu Leu Val Leu Thr Ile Val Gln Ser Ile Asn Gly	
1190 1195 1200	
tcg gac gca tat taa aaa atg aaa ata gca tta gta ggt tcc agc ggt	4051
Ser Asp Ala Tyr Met Lys Ile Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Gly	
1205 1210 1215	
ggc cat ttg aca cac ctg tat ttg tta aaa aag ttt tgg gaa aac gaa	4099
Gly His Leu Thr His Leu Tyr Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Trp Glu Asn Glu	
1220 1225 1230	
gat aga ttt tgg gtc aca ttt gat aaa aca gat gca aaa tct ata ttg	4147
Asp Arg Phe Trp Val Thr Phe Asp Lys Thr Asp Ala Lys Ser Ile Leu	
1235 1240 1245 1250	
aaa gaa gaa aga ttt tat cct tgt tat tat ccc aca aat aga aat gta	4195
Lys Glu Glu Arg Phe Tyr Pro Cys Tyr Tyr Pro Thr Asn Arg Asn Val	
1255 1260 1265	
aaa aac acg ata aaa aat acc att ctt gca ttt aaa ata ctt aga aaa	4243
Lys Asn Thr Ile Lys Asn Thr Ile Leu Ala Phe Lys Ile Leu Arg Lys	
1270 1275 1280	
gaa aaa cca gat ttg att att tcg agt ggt gct gcg gta gcc gtt cct	4291
Glu Lys Pro Asp Leu Ile Ile Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Pro	
1285 1290 1295	
ttt ttt tgg tta ggt aaa cta ttc ggt gca aag aca gtc tat att gaa	4339
Phe Phe Trp Leu Gly Lys Leu Phe Gly Ala Lys Thr Val Tyr Ile Glu	
1300 1305 1310	
ata ttt gac cgg atc gat aaa cca acc tta aca gga aaa tta gtt tat	4387
Ile Phe Asp Arg Ile Asp Lys Pro Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Leu Val Tyr	
1315 1320 1325 1330	
cca gtt act gat aag ttt ata gtt caa tgg gaa gag tta aaa aaa gtt	4435
Pro Val Thr Asp Lys Phe Ile Val Gln Trp Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Val	
1335 1340 1345	
tac cct aaa gca att aat tta gga gga att ttc taa tgatttttgt	4481
Tyr Pro Lys Ala Ile Asn Leu Gly Gly Ile Phe	
1350 1355	
aacggttgga actcacgaac aaccatttaa tcgactcatt caaaaaattg atgaacttgt	4541

acgcgatggg gaaatcgaag acgatgtatt catgcaaatt ggggtactcaa cttatgaacc 4601
 taaatatact aaatgggaaa agttttattgg atatgagact atggaaagat gtatgaatga 4661
 agcgagtacg attattactc atggcggacc atctacctat atgcaagtat tacaactagg 4721
 taaaattccg atagttgttc cacggcaaatt gaaatttgat gagcatataa atgatcatca 4781
 actttgggta agtaaacagg ttgtgaaaaa gggataactca ttgattttgt gcgaagatgt 4841
 tgaagacatt ctcgaaaata ttattagttc caaaatttca gataccttac aaaaaaatgt 4901
 aaatcacaac actgaattca taaaattatt cagtgtctgaa atttaccagc tattttataaa 4961
 aagtgagaag at atg ata cca aaa gta ata cac tat tgc tgg ttc gga ggg 5012
 Met Ile Pro Lys Val Ile His Tyr Cys Trp Phe Gly Gly
 1360 1365 1370
 caa cct tta cca gaa tct gcg cta aaa tgt att gaa agt tgg aga agg 5060
 Gln Pro Leu Pro Glu Ser Ala Leu Lys Cys Ile Glu Ser Trp Arg Arg
 1375 1380 1385
 ttt tgt cca gat tat gaa ata aaa caa tgg tct gag aaa aac tat gat 5108
 Phe Cys Pro Asp Tyr Glu Ile Lys Gln Trp Ser Glu Lys Asn Tyr Asp
 1390 1395 1400
 gta aat aaa att caa tat att aag gaa gca tat caa gaa aaa aaa ttt 5156
 Val Asn Lys Ile Gln Tyr Ile Lys Glu Ala Tyr Gln Glu Lys Lys Phe
 1405 1410 1415
 gct ttt gtc acg gat gtt gca agg ctc gat ata att tgg aat gaa ggc 5204
 Ala Phe Val Thr Asp Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Ile Ile Trp Asn Glu Gly
 1420 1425 1430 1435
 ggt ata tat ctt gac acg gat gta gag ctt ata aaa tct ctt gat gaa 5252
 Gly Ile Tyr Leu Asp Thr Asp Val Glu Leu Ile Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu
 1440 1445 1450
 ttg ctg tat aat agt tta tat tta gga atg gaa aga gct ggt aga gta 5300
 Leu Leu Tyr Asn Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gly Met Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Val
 1455 1460 1465
 aat acg ggt tta ggg ttt gga gct gaa gta aat cat cca att gtg aga 5348
 Asn Thr Gly Leu Gly Phe Gly Ala Glu Val Asn His Pro Ile Val Arg
 1470 1475 1480
 gct aat tta gaa ttg tat act aat att cct ttt tca ggc aat gat aat 5396
 Ala Asn Leu Glu Leu Tyr Thr Asn Ile Pro Phe Ser Gly Asn Asp Asn
 1485 1490 1495
 ata act tgt gtg acc tat acg acg aat ctt ttg aaa aaa tat ggt cta 5444
 Ile Thr Cys Val Thr Tyr Thr Thr Asn Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Gly Leu
 1500 1505 1510 1515
 aaa aac aac aat gaa att caa cat ata gat aac gca ata att tta cct 5492
 Lys Asn Asn Asn Glu Ile Gln His Ile Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Leu Pro
 1520 1525 1530
 act gaa tat tta tgt cct cta agt ttt gaa aca aat cga tta aaa ata 5540
 Thr Glu Tyr Leu Cys Pro Leu Ser Phe Glu Thr Asn Arg Leu Lys Ile
 1535 1540 1545

acg gaa aat act tac tcc atc cat cac tat gat atg agt tgg aaa gat	5588
Thr Glu Asn Thr Tyr Ser Ile His His Tyr Asp Met Ser Trp Lys Asp	
1550 1555 1560	
aag aga gat aaa ttt tta aga ctt aaa ata caa ctt aga aaa tgg gta	5636
Lys Arg Asp Lys Phe Leu Arg Leu Lys Ile Gln Leu Arg Lys Trp Val	
1565 1570 1575	
ggg gat gat ttt tat gaa aaa gtt att aaa aga att gga aaa taa ttatc	5686
Gly Asp Asp Phe Tyr Glu Lys Val Ile Lys Arg Ile Gly Lys	
1580 1585 1590	
atg aat aaa ata acc atg aca aga gag atg aga gtt att gcc tta tgt	5734
Met Asn Lys Ile Thr Met Thr Arg Glu Met Arg Val Ile Ala Leu Cys	
1595 1600 1605 1610	
gtc gta att tta gaa tat tta aat aat aca gga tta att gcg tct tca	5782
Val Val Ile Leu Glu Tyr Leu Asn Asn Thr Gly Leu Ile Ala Ser Ser	
1615 1620 1625	
gca tac tct ttt agc atg gcg agt aca atc ctc tta tcc tat atc tta	5830
Ala Tyr Ser Phe Ser Met Ala Ser Thr Ile Leu Leu Ser Tyr Ile Leu	
1630 1635 1640	
ttc tgt aaa aaa aga aaa gga ttt tct tta aag gag att att gta cta	5878
Phe Cys Lys Lys Arg Lys Gly Phe Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ile Val Leu	
1645 1650 1655	
cta att cca ttt att ttt gta gtt tta aat cgt gat cct agt aat ttc	5926
Leu Ile Pro Phe Ile Phe Val Val Leu Asn Arg Asp Pro Ser Asn Phe	
1660 1665 1670	
agt tta ggg tta atg tgg ata ctc tat ttt atg tta agt aag tcg gaa	5974
Ser Leu Gly Leu Met Trp Ile Leu Tyr Phe Met Leu Ser Lys Ser Glu	
1675 1680 1685 1690	
ata gat tta aaa aaa gtg atg aaa aca ttt ttt gtt acc tct agt gtt	6022
Ile Asp Leu Lys Lys Val Met Lys Thr Phe Phe Val Thr Ser Ser Val	
1695 1700 1705	
tgt ttt att ttg aca ata gta ctt tat tta ata atg tct ctt aat aaa	6070
Cys Phe Ile Leu Thr Ile Val Leu Tyr Leu Ile Met Ser Leu Asn Lys	
1710 1715 1720	
agc tct gat atg ata atg tgg cgt gga gat gct ttt ata aat cgt atg	6118
Ser Ser Asp Met Ile Met Trp Arg Gly Asp Ala Phe Ile Asn Arg Met	
1725 1730 1735	
agt tta gga ttt atc caa ccg aat ttt gca atg atg agc ttt tta ggt	6166
Ser Leu Gly Phe Ile Gln Pro Asn Phe Ala Met Met Ser Phe Leu Gly	
1740 1745 1750	
ata gcg ata gcc tta tta tat ttg agt act gaa aga caa aga ata act	6214
Ile Ala Ile Ala Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Thr Glu Arg Gln Arg Ile Thr	
1755 1760 1765 1770	
ata att ttt att gcc att gta act ttt att ata ttt tac ttt act caa	6262
Ile Ile Phe Ile Ala Ile Val Thr Phe Ile Ile Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gln	
1775 1780 1785	

tca aga act tca gga tat atc tta ttt ttt att ttg agt att tta ttt 6310
 Ser Arg Thr Ser Gly Tyr Ile Leu Phe Phe Ile Leu Ser Ile Leu Phe
 1790 1795 1800

gtt agt agt aaa aaa act aaa aag caa gtt tca aat ttt gaa aaa agg 6358
 Val Ser Ser Lys Lys Thr Lys Lys Gln Val Ser Asn Phe Glu Lys Arg
 1805 1810 1815

agc att aca gtt tta cca cta ctt ctt tta atc atc tct tat tcg ttg 6406
 Ser Ile Thr Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Ile Ser Tyr Ser Leu
 1820 1825 1830

tta aag tta cct att aat caa tac atc aat agc ttg ctt tct ggt cgt 6454
 Leu Lys Leu Pro Ile Asn Gln Tyr Ile Asn Ser Leu Leu Ser Gly Arg
 1835 1840 1845 1850

ctg gcg ctt tat caa gag att tat tct aca ttt ggt ata cat ttg ata 6502
 Leu Ala Leu Tyr Gln Glu Ile Tyr Ser Thr Phe Gly Ile His Leu Ile
 1855 1860 1865

ggg aat aat gat gtt aaa aat aca atg tta gat aca gca tat ctt caa 6550
 Gly Asn Asn Asp Val Lys Asn Thr Met Leu Asp Thr Ala Tyr Leu Gln
 1870 1875 1880

agt ttg cta gca aaa gga att ttg ttt aca ttg ttt tta ttt gta act 6598
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Ile Leu Phe Thr Leu Phe Leu Phe Val Thr
 1885 1890 1895

ttc ttt ttc ata ttt ttt ctt aag aga aaa aca caa act agg ttg caa 6646
 Phe Phe Phe Ile Phe Phe Leu Lys Arg Lys Thr Gln Thr Arg Leu Gln
 1900 1905 1910

agt tta gta att atg atg tat ttt tta att gca ttt aca gaa aca tca 6694
 Ser Leu Val Ile Met Met Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ala Phe Thr Glu Thr Ser
 1915 1920 1925 1930

ttt ttt agg ttt gta att tta ttt cca gta ttg atg gta ata atg gat 6742
 Phe Phe Arg Phe Val Ile Leu Phe Pro Val Leu Met Val Ile Met Asp
 1935 1940 1945

cag aaa gag gct aat aaa gta ata gaa aag gtg gca tag tgagtattaa 6791
 Gln Lys Glu Ala Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Lys Val Ala
 1950 1955

taaaacagag attgaggaat acaaagtatc cgttatagtt cctgtttaca atgtagagg 6850

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<211> 105

<212> PRT

<213> Lactococcus lactis

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 Gly Lys Ser Ala Asn Gln Ile Glu Arg Glu Leu Gly Tyr Pro Arg Asn
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Leu Gly Gly Glu Pro Ser Gly Thr Arg Leu
 35 40 45
 Ile Gly Leu Ser Glu Tyr Phe Asn Val Ser Pro Lys Tyr Leu Met Gly
 50 55 60

Ile Ile Asp Glu Pro Asn Asp Ser Ser Ala Ile Asn Leu Phe Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Thr Gln Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Met Phe Ile Ile Cys Gln Lys Trp
 85 90 95
 Leu Phe Leu Glu Tyr Gln Ile Glu Leu
 100 105

<210> 3
 <211> 150
 <212> PRT
 <213> Lactococcus lactis

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 Glu Gln Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Val Gln Asn Gln Val Leu Ala Thr Asn
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 Pro Asp Val Val Leu Tyr Glu Ala Pro Leu Phe Asn Asp Asn Gln Asn
 35 40 45
 Ile Glu Ala Thr Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Asn Glu Gln Leu Ile Thr Asn
 50 55 60
 Leu Ala Ser Thr Gly Ala Glu Val Ile Val Gln Pro Ser Pro Pro Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Gly Gly Val Val Tyr Pro Val Gln Glu Glu Gln Phe Lys Gln Ser
 85 90 95
 Leu Ser Thr Lys Tyr Pro Tyr Ile Asp Tyr Trp Ala Ser Tyr Pro Asp
 100 105 110
 Lys Asn Ser Asp Glu Met Lys Gly Leu Val Ser Asp Asp Gly Val Tyr
 115 120 125
 Arg Thr Leu Asn Ala Ser Gly Asn Lys Val Trp Leu Asp Tyr Ile Thr
 130 135 140
 Lys Tyr Phe Thr Ala Asn
 145 150

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 <211> 259
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 <213> Lactococcus lactis

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 Ile Ile Arg Lys Arg Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu Phe Ser Ala Leu Ile Val
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 Thr Ile Leu Gly Ser Ile Tyr Thr Phe Phe Ile Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr
 35 40 45
 Thr Ala Ser Thr Gln Leu Val Val Lys Leu Pro Asn Ser Glu His Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala Ala Tyr Ala Gly Glu Val Thr Gly Asn Ile Gln Met Ala Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Asn Gln Val Ile Val Ser Pro Val Ile Leu Asp Lys Val Gln Ser
 85 90 95
 Asn Leu Asn Leu Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Gln Lys Gln Val Thr Val Ala
 100 105 110
 Asn Gln Thr Asp Ser Gln Val Ile Thr Leu Thr Val Lys Tyr Ser Asn
 115 120 125
 Pro Tyr Ile Ala Gln Lys Ile Ala Asp Glu Thr Ala Lys Ile Phe Ser
 130 135 140
 Ser Asp Ala Ala Lys Leu Leu Asn Val Thr Asn Val Asn Ile Leu Ser

145					150					155				160
Lys	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gln	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ile	Ser	Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Leu Tyr
				165					170					175
Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ile Ala
			180					185					190	
Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Phe	Asp	Asn	Lys	Ile	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Asp Ile
		195					200					205		
Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Gln Met
		210				215					220			
Ser	Asp	Phe	Asn	Lys	Asn	Thr	Asn	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gly Thr
225					230					235				240
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Asn	Lys	Arg												

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 <213> Lactococcus lactis

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Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ile Arg
			20					25					30	
Thr	Thr	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Met	Ala	Asp	Gln	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Phe Leu
		35					40					45		
Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Glu	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Val	Cys	Ala Asn
	50					55					60			
Ile	Ala	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Leu	Ile Asp
65					70					75				80
Gly	Asp	Leu	Arg	Lys	Pro	Thr	Val	Asn	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Val	Gln Asn
				85					90					95
Arg	Val	Gly	Leu	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu	Met	His	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ile	Glu Asp
			100					105					110	
Ala	Ile	Gln	Gly	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ile	Thr Ser
		115					120					125		
Gly	Pro	Ile	Pro	Pro	Asn	Pro	Ser	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala Met
		130				135					140			
Lys	Asn	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Val	Ser	Asp	Leu	Phe	Asp	Val	Val	Leu Ile
145					150					155				160
Asp	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Thr	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ser Ser
				165					170					175
Tyr	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Ile	Val	Val	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Lys Lys
			180					185					190	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Lys	Thr	Lys	Lys	Met	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val	Asn	Thr Asn
		195					200					205		
Ile	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Leu	His	Gly	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro Ser
	210					215					220			
Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	His	Gly	Val	Glu								
225					230									

<210> 6
 <211> 230
 <212> PRT
 <213> Lactococcus lactis

<400> 6
 Met Leu Lys Ser Ala Ile Asp Glu Gly Ile Thr Thr Ile Thr Ala Thr

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      1           5           10           15
Pro His His Asn Pro Gln Phe Asn Asn Glu Ser Pro Leu Ile Leu Lys
      20           25           30
Lys Val Lys Glu Val Gln Asn Ile Ile Asp Glu His Gln Leu Pro Ile
      35           40           45
Glu Val Leu Pro Gly Gln Glu Val Arg Ile Tyr Gly Asp Leu Leu Lys
      50           55           60
Glu Phe Ser Glu Gly Lys Leu Leu Thr Ala Ala Gly Thr Ser Ser Tyr
      65           70           75           80
Ile Leu Ile Glu Phe Pro Ser Asn His Val Pro Ala Tyr Ala Lys Glu
      85           90           95
Leu Phe Tyr Asn Ile Gln Leu Glu Gly Leu Gln Pro Ile Leu Val His
      100          105          110
Pro Glu Arg Asn Ser Gly Ile Ile Glu Asn Pro Asp Ile Leu Phe Asp
      115          120          125
Phe Ile Glu Gln Gly Val Leu Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr
      130          135          140
Gly His Phe Gly Lys Lys Ile Gln Lys Leu Ser Phe Lys Met Ile Glu
      145          150          155          160
Asn His Leu Thr His Phe Val Ala Ser Asp Ala His Asn Val Thr Ser
      165          170          175
Arg Ala Phe Lys Met Lys Glu Ala Phe Glu Ile Ile Glu Asp Ser Tyr
      180          185          190
Gly Ser Asp Val Ser Arg Met Phe Gln Asn Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Ile
      195          200          205
Leu Asn Glu Ser Phe Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Thr Lys Ile Lys Thr Lys
      210          215          220
Lys Phe Leu Gly Leu Phe
      225          230

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<210> 7

<211> 228

<212> PRT

<213> Lactococcus lactis

<400> 7

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Met Glu Phe Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Ser Pro Glu Ser Gly Glu Pro Lys
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Leu Val Glu Leu Lys Asn Phe Ser Tyr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ile Lys Arg
      20           25           30
Ala Ile Asp Ile Leu Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Leu Ile
      35           40           45
Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ile Pro Tyr Lys Met Ser Ser Lys Lys Asp
      50           55           60
Gln Gly Pro Met Phe Tyr Lys Gln Lys Arg Tyr Gly Lys Asn Gly Lys
      65           70           75           80
Ile Phe Tyr Ile Leu Lys Phe Arg Thr Met Ile Leu Asn Ala Glu Gln
      85           90           95
Tyr Leu Glu Leu Asn Pro Asp Val Lys Ala Ala Tyr His Ala Asn Gly
      100          105          110
Asn Lys Leu Glu Asn Asp Pro Arg Val Thr Lys Ile Gly Ser Phe Ile
      115          120          125
Arg Arg His Ser Ile Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Phe Ile Asn Val Leu Lys
      130          135          140
Gly Asp Met Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Arg Pro Ile Leu Leu Phe Glu Ala
      145          150          155          160
Lys Glu Tyr Gly Lys Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Met Cys Lys Pro Gly
      165          170          175
Ile Thr Gly Tyr Trp Thr Thr His Gly Arg Ser Lys Val Leu Phe Pro
      180          185          190

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Gln Arg Ala Asp Leu Glu Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Gln Tyr His Ser Thr Lys
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 Asn Asp Ile Lys Leu Leu Val Leu Thr Ile Val Gln Ser Ile Asn Gly
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 Ser Asp Ala Tyr
 225

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 Tyr Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Trp Glu Asn Glu Asp Arg Phe Trp Val Thr
 20 25 30
 Phe Asp Lys Thr Asp Ala Lys Ser Ile Leu Lys Glu Glu Arg Phe Tyr
 35 40 45
 Pro Cys Tyr Tyr Pro Thr Asn Arg Asn Val Lys Asn Thr Ile Lys Asn
 50 55 60
 Thr Ile Leu Ala Phe Lys Ile Leu Arg Lys Glu Lys Pro Asp Leu Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Pro Phe Phe Trp Leu Gly Lys
 85 90 95
 Leu Phe Gly Ala Lys Thr Val Tyr Ile Glu Ile Phe Asp Arg Ile Asp
 100 105 110
 Lys Pro Thr Leu Thr Gly Lys Leu Val Tyr Pro Val Thr Asp Lys Phe
 115 120 125
 Ile Val Gln Trp Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Val Tyr Pro Lys Ala Ile Asn
 130 135 140
 Leu Gly Gly Ile Phe
 145

<210> 9
 <211> 235
 <212> PRT
 <213> Lactococcus lactis

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 1 5 10 15
 Pro Glu Ser Ala Leu Lys Cys Ile Glu Ser Trp Arg Arg Phe Cys Pro
 20 25 30
 Asp Tyr Glu Ile Lys Gln Trp Ser Glu Lys Asn Tyr Asp Val Asn Lys
 35 40 45
 Ile Gln Tyr Ile Lys Glu Ala Tyr Gln Glu Lys Lys Phe Ala Phe Val
 50 55 60
 Thr Asp Val Ala Arg Leu Asp Ile Ile Trp Asn Glu Gly Gly Ile Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Asp Thr Asp Val Glu Leu Ile Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu Leu Leu Tyr
 85 90 95
 Asn Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gly Met Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Val Asn Thr Gly
 100 105 110
 Leu Gly Phe Gly Ala Glu Val Asn His Pro Ile Val Arg Ala Asn Leu
 115 120 125
 Glu Leu Tyr Thr Asn Ile Pro Phe Ser Gly Asn Asp Asn Ile Thr Cys
 130 135 140
 Val Thr Tyr Thr Thr Asn Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Gly Leu Lys Asn Asn

145		150		155		160									
Asn	Glu	Ile	Gln	His	Ile	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	Leu	Pro	Thr	Glu	Tyr
		165					170							175	
Leu	Cys	Pro	Leu	Ser	Phe	Glu	Thr	Asn	Arg	Leu	Lys	Ile	Thr	Glu	Asn
		180						185						190	
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Ile	His	His	Tyr	Asp	Met	Ser	Trp	Lys	Asp	Lys	Arg	Asp
		195					200					205			
Lys	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Ile	Gln	Leu	Arg	Lys	Trp	Val	Gly	Asp	Asp
	210					215					220				
Phe	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Val	Ile	Lys	Arg	Ile	Gly	Lys					
225					230					235					

<210> 10

<211> 364

<212> PRT

<213> Lactococcus lactis

<400> 10

Met	Asn	Lys	Ile	Thr	Met	Thr	Arg	Glu	Met	Arg	Val	Ile	Ala	Leu	Cys
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Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ser
		20						25					30		
Ala	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Ser	Met	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Leu
		35					40					45			
Phe	Cys	Lys	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gly	Phe	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ile	Val	Leu
	50					55					60				
Leu	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ile	Phe	Val	Val	Leu	Asn	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser	Asn	Phe
	65				70					75					80
Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Met	Trp	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Met	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Glu
			85						90					95	
Ile	Asp	Leu	Lys	Lys	Val	Met	Lys	Thr	Phe	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Val
		100						105					110		
Cys	Phe	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ile	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Met	Ser	Leu	Asn	Lys
	115						120					125			
Ser	Ser	Asp	Met	Ile	Met	Trp	Arg	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ile	Asn	Arg	Met
	130					135					140				
Ser	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Gln	Pro	Asn	Phe	Ala	Met	Met	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly
145				150				155						160	
Ile	Ala	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Glu	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ile	Thr
			165						170					175	
Ile	Ile	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ile	Val	Thr	Phe	Ile	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Gln
		180						185					190		
Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Leu	Phe
	195						200					205			
Val	Ser	Ser	Lys	Lys	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Val	Ser	Asn	Phe	Glu	Lys	Arg
	210					215					220				
Ser	Ile	Thr	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Leu		
225				230					235				240		
Leu	Lys	Leu	Pro	Ile	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Arg
			245						250					255	
Leu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Phe	Gly	Ile	His	Leu	Ile
		260						265					270		
Gly	Asn	Asn	Asp	Val	Lys	Asn	Thr	Met	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Gln
	275						280					285			
Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Phe	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe	Val	Thr
	290					295					300				
Phe	Phe	Phe	Ile	Phe	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gln	Thr	Arg	Leu	Gln
305				310					315					320	
Ser	Leu	Val	Ile	Met	Met	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ala	Phe	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ser
			325						330					335	

Phe Phe Arg Phe Val Ile Leu Phe Pro Val Leu Met Val Ile Met Asp
 340 345 350
 Gln Lys Glu Ala Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Lys Val Ala
 355 360

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Lactococcus lactis

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 Val Phe Met Gln Ile Gly Tyr Ser Thr Tyr Glu Pro Lys Tyr Thr Lys
 35 40 45
 Trp Glu Lys Phe Ile Gly Tyr Glu Thr Met Glu Arg Cys Met Asn Glu
 50 55 60
 Ala Ser Thr Ile Ile Thr His Gly Gly Pro Ser Thr Tyr Met Gln Val
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gln Leu Gly Lys Ile Pro Ile Val Val Pro Arg Gln Met Lys Phe
 85 90 95
 Asp Glu His Ile Asn Asp His Gln Leu Trp Val Ser Lys Gln Val Val
 100 105 110
 Lys Lys Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ile Leu Cys Glu Asp Val Glu Asp Ile Leu
 115 120 125
 Glu Asn Ile Ile Ser Ser Lys Ile Ser Asp Thr Leu Gln Lys Asn Val
 130 135 140
 Asn His Asn Thr Glu Phe Ile Lys Leu Phe Ser Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Phe Ile Lys Ser Glu Lys Ile
 165

<210> 12
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 <222> (1336)..(2322)

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 Leu Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Ile Ile Val Pro Val Tyr Asn Ser Glu
 1 5 10 15

 aag tat tta aga gcg gct att cat agt cta tta aat caa act tat caa 156
 Lys Tyr Leu Arg Ala Ala Ile His Ser Leu Leu Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln
 20 25 30

aat att gaa gtt att ttg att aat gat ggg tcc act gat ggc tca caa	204
Asn Ile Glu Val Ile Leu Ile Asn Asp Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Ser Gln	
35 40 45	
gag cta att agc tca ttt caa aaa aag gat aaa aga att aaa tta tat	252
Glu Leu Ile Ser Ser Phe Gln Lys Lys Asp Lys Arg Ile Lys Leu Tyr	
50 55 60	
aat act aaa aat ctg ggg gta tcg cat gcg aga aat tat ggt att gat	300
Asn Thr Lys Asn Leu Gly Val Ser His Ala Arg Asn Tyr Gly Ile Asp	
65 70 75 80	
aga gct agt ggt tcg tat att atg ttt tta gac cca gac gac act tat	348
Arg Ala Ser Gly Ser Tyr Ile Met Phe Leu Asp Pro Asp Asp Thr Tyr	
85 90 95	
gat aaa agt tac tgt tta gaa atg att ggg ttg att aat aag ttt aat	396
Asp Lys Ser Tyr Cys Leu Glu Met Ile Gly Leu Ile Asn Lys Phe Asn	
100 105 110	
gct gat gtt gtt atg agt aat tac tat ata tgc aaa ggc aaa aat ata	444
Ala Asp Val Val Met Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Ile Cys Lys Gly Lys Asn Ile	
115 120 125	
tat cct aat gtt aat aat gat ctt ctt gaa tgt gaa ggc ctc cta tca	492
Tyr Pro Asn Val Asn Asn Asp Leu Leu Glu Cys Glu Gly Leu Leu Ser	
130 135 140	
agg gat aaa aca atg cgt tca ata cta tct gat aca ggt ttt aaa ggg	540
Arg Asp Lys Thr Met Arg Ser Ile Leu Ser Asp Thr Gly Phe Lys Gly	
145 150 155 160	
ttt gta tgg aca aga att ttt aga aaa aat gta att aat aat gtt aaa	588
Phe Val Trp Thr Arg Ile Phe Arg Lys Asn Val Ile Asn Asn Val Lys	
165 170 175	
ttc aat gag agc ata aat tac tta gaa gac atg tta ttt aat att agt	636
Phe Asn Glu Ser Ile Asn Tyr Leu Glu Asp Met Leu Phe Asn Ile Ser	
180 185 190	
att gta cat aat gca aga att ata gcc tat aca aat aaa aga cat tat	684
Ile Val His Asn Ala Arg Ile Ile Ala Tyr Thr Asn Lys Arg His Tyr	
195 200 205	
ttt tat tta caa aga gaa gat tct gca tca aaa aaa ttt agc aaa tct	732
Phe Tyr Leu Gln Arg Glu Asp Ser Ala Ser Lys Lys Phe Ser Lys Ser	
210 215 220	
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Phe Phe Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Ile Arg Gly Lys Val Asp Pro Glu Phe	
225 230 235 240	
tat tcg caa att gat tct gtt att ttt tat aat tta gtt gga tgg tta	828
Tyr Ser Gln Ile Asp Ser Val Ile Phe Tyr Asn Leu Val Gly Trp Leu	
245 250 255	
ata act gag aga aag agt agg gaa aat agt caa ttt ata agg aga aat	876
Ile Thr Glu Arg Lys Ser Arg Glu Asn Ser Gln Phe Ile Arg Arg Asn	
260 265 270	
att aaa aat atg aaa tcc caa gtt aag ttt aaa acg ctt aaa atg gaa	924

Ile	Lys	Asn	Met	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Lys	Phe	Lys	Thr	Leu	Lys	Met	Glu		
		275					280					285					
aac	cca	ata	aaa	aat	tta	ata	tta	aaa	tta	agc	tat	gct	ttt	ccc	tta	972	
Asn	Pro	Ile	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Pro	Leu		
	290					295					300						
gta	gga	tcg	tgt	atg	ata	cat	atg	tta	tcc	gtt	ttt	atg	aaa	acc	aaa	1020	
Val	Gly	Ser	Cys	Met	Ile	His	Met	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Met	Lys	Thr	Lys		
305					310					315					320		
ctt	tat	tcc	aaa	tta	atg	agt	atg	tta	agg	aaa	ggg	tgaatcaaaa				1066	
Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Met	Ser	Met	Leu	Arg	Lys	Gly						
				325					330								
acaatatttta	agataaattt	tggggttaaa	accaattctg	tgggttggac	atacattaaa											1126	
tctaaagcat	ttttaatgcg	agtcttgacc	gtgggtcatag	gggatttgac	ttctaagaat											1186	
gttggttaagc	attactaacg	gagttagaat	tttagagagc	gtaaaatatc	ttgtgataat											1246	
tattaactta	tcaagtacag	accaaataac	tggagtttaa	caggaactgt	tagaatataa											1306	
ttttatataa	ttaggagtag	aataaagag	atg	aat	cca	tta	ata	tca	att	att						1359	
			Met	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ile						340	
					335												
gtt	cca	ata	tac	aat	gtt	gag	aag	tat	att	ggg	agt	tta	gta	aat	tct	1407	
Val	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser		
				345					350					355			
cta	ttg	aaa	caa	acg	aac	aag	aat	ttt	gag	gtt	att	ttt	att	gat	gac	1455	
Leu	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Asn	Lys	Asn	Phe	Glu	Val	Ile	Phe	Ile	Asp	Asp		
			360					365					370				
gga	tca	act	gat	gaa	agc	atg	caa	att	ttg	aaa	gaa	ata	atg	gca	ggc	1503	
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(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
9 August 2001 (09.08.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/57234 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A23C 9/12**,
A23G 3/00, A23L 1/22, A01N 25/28, 43/04, A61K 7/06,
7/11, 9/62, 9/36, 31/715, C07H 21/02, 21/04, C12N 1/12,
1/14, 1/16, 1/18, 1/20, 15/00, 15/09, 15/63, 15/70, 15/74,
5/00, 5/02, 5/04, 5/10, 9/00, 9/10, C12P 19/06

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/03404

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(22) International Filing Date: 2 February 2001 (02.02.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/179,888 2 February 2000 (02.02.2000) US
60/241,098 16 October 2000 (16.10.2000) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— with international search report

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(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
10 May 2002

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: BIOPOLYMER THICKENER

(57) Abstract: A novel strain of *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremori* ("Ropy 352") has been identified and isolated. Ropy 352 produces a previously unknown exopolysaccharide (EPS 352) that when expressed in or added to milk, imparts highly desirable sensory characteristics to the milk, including making the milk very thick with a very smooth mouth feel, and slightly sweet with a

WO 01/57234 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/03404

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A23C 9/12; A23G 3/00; A23L 1/222; A01N 25/28, 43/04; A61K 7/06, 7/11, 9/62, 9/36, 31/715; C07H 21/02, 21/04; C12N 1/12, 1/14, 1/16, 1/18, 1/20, 15/00, 15/09, 15/63, 15/70, 15/74, 5/00, 5/02, 5/04, 5/10, 9/00, 9/10; C12P 19/06
US CL : 435/252.1, 104, 320.1, 252.3, 254.11, 419, 325, 183, 193; 426/34, 654, 658; 536/23.1, 23.2, 23.7, 24.1.

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Continuation Sheet

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Continuation Sheet

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X — Y	DIERKSEN et al. Expression of Ropy and Muroid Phenotypes in <i>Lactococcus lactis</i> . J. Dairy Science. August 1997, Vol. 80, pages 1528-1536, especially page 1529 Table 1.	1 — 2-4, 8, 12-15, 16-17, 19-21, 23, 25, 27
X — Y	CERNING et al. Isolations and Characterization of Exopolysaccharides from Slime-Forming Mesophilic Lactic Acid Bacteria. J. Dairy Science. 1992, Vol. 75, pages 692-699, especially page 696 Table 5.	2-4 — 8, 12-15, 16-17, 19-21, 23, 25, 27
X,P — Y,P	KNOSHAUG et al. Growth Associated Exopolysaccharide Expression in <i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subspecies <i>cremoris</i> Ropy352. J. Dairy Science. April 2000, Vol. 83, pages 633-640, entire document.	1 — 2-4, 8, 12-15, 16-17, 19-21, 23, 25, 27
Y	STINGELE et al. Introduction of the exopolysaccharide gene cluster from <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> Sfi6 into <i>Lactococcus lactis</i> MG1363: production and characterization of an	16-17, 19-21, 23
Y	US 5,955,602 A (FAVRE et al.) 21 September 1999 (21.09.1999), Abstract.	25
Y	US 5,055,455 A (PIER) 08 October 1991 (08.10.1991), Abstract.	27



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"O" documents referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"Z" documents member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 July 2001 (05.07.2001)

Date of mailing of the international search report

08 AUG 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US01/03404

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
Please See Continuation Sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.: 1-4, 8, 12-17, 19-21, 23, 25, 27-33
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

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The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1, 13-17, 19-21, drawn to *Lactococcus lactis* subspecies *cremoris* Ropy 352 bacteria, a plasmid isolated from said Ropy bacteria, host cells transformed with said plasmid, methods of making food products using a culture of said bacteria or using said transformed host cells, and said food products.

Group II, claim(s) 2-4, 8, 12, 23, 25, and 27, drawn to Ropy polysaccharides, food products containing said Ropy polysaccharides, pharmaceutical products containing Ropy polysaccharides, beauty care products containing Ropy polysaccharides, and coating agents containing Ropy polysaccharides.

Group III, claim(s) 5-7, 9-11, drawn to methods of thickening a liquid using Ropy polysaccharides.

Group IV, claim(s) 18, drawn to methods of detecting a target nucleic acid using a probe of the Ropy plasmid.

Group V, claim(s) 22, drawn to methods for making a pharmaceutical product using Ropy polysaccharides.

Group VI, claim(s) 24, drawn to methods for making a beauty care product using Ropy polysaccharides.

Group VII, claim(s) 26, drawn to methods for making a coating agent using Ropy polysaccharides.

Group VIII, claim(s) 28-33, drawn to purified proteins related to SEQ ID NO:9, encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells, and transgenic bacteria.

Group IX, claim(s) 28-33, drawn to purified proteins related to SEQ ID NO:10, encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells, and transgenic bacteria.

Group X, claim(s) 28-33, drawn to purified proteins related to SEQ ID NO:13, encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells, and transgenic bacteria.

Group XI, claim(s) 28-33, drawn to purified proteins related to SEQ ID NO:14, encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells, and transgenic bacteria.

Group XII, claim(s) 28-33, drawn to purified proteins related to SEQ ID NO:16, encoding nucleic acid molecules, host cells, and transgenic bacteria.

Group XIII, claim(s) 34, drawn to methods of producing a protein related to SEQ ID NO:9.

Group XIV, claim(s) 34, drawn to methods of producing a protein related to SEQ ID NO:10.

Group XV, claim(s) 34, drawn to methods of producing a protein related to SEQ ID NO:13.

Group XVI, claim(s) 34, drawn to methods of producing a protein related to SEQ ID NO:14.

Group XVII, claim(s) 34, drawn to methods of producing a protein related to SEQ ID NO:16.

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The inventions listed as Groups I-XVII do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons.

The special technical feature of Group I is the Ropy 352 bacterium. This special technical feature, or a corresponding special technical feature, is found also found in the other products in Group I. The Ropy plasmid of Claim 16 is a requisite component of the Ropy bacterium, the transformed host cells contain said Ropy plasmid, and the food products contain either the Ropy bacteria or host cells containing the Ropy plasmid. Also grouped with these corresponding products is the first recited invention in another category as set forth in 37 CFR 1.475, that is the first method of using the product of the first invention (Claim 13) which is a method of making a food product using a culture of Ropy bacteria or a host cell transformed with the Ropy plasmid.

Group IV, Claim 18, is a second method of using the product(s) of the main invention. Only the first invention in additional categories are grouped with the main invention. Thus, Groups I and IV do not share unity on invention.

Group II, drawn to the Ropy polysaccharides, do not share the same or corresponding special technical feature as the bacterium and plasmids of Group I. While the polysaccharides are disclosed as being biosynthesized by the bacteria, particularly by the genes located on the plasmids, the compounds themselves have wholly different structures. Bacteria are organisms while polysaccharides are small organic molecules; plasmids contain genes which encode proteins while polysaccharides are a food source. The products in the Groups also have wholly different functions. Said functions are particularly evident in the different method claims. Thus, Groups I and II do not share unity of invention.

Groups III, V, VI, and VII are drawn to methods using Ropy polysaccharides, Group II; however, the Ropy polysaccharides of Group II are not the main invention (see above). Additional categories of inventions as set forth in 37 CFR 1.475 are only grouped with the main invention. Therefore, each new method (new category) using an invention which is not the main invention, is set apart from the other methods. Thus, Groups III, V, VI, and VII lack unity of invention with Group II. Moreover, Groups III, V, VI, and VII do not share unity of invention with Group I for the reasons cited above for Group II.

Each of Groups VIII-XII are drawn to genera of proteins, encoding nucleic acids, host cells, and transgenic bacteria relating to distinct proteins, namely SEQ ID NOs: 9, 10, 13, 14, or 16. These products lack unity with each other because each distinct protein has a different structure (linear sequence) and function (catalyzing a different reaction). While it may be true that each of these five proteins participate in a biosynthetic pathway for the production of Ropy polysaccharide, it is certainly true that these proteins perform their catalytic function independent of the other proteins. Therefore, Groups VIII-XII do not share unity with each other.

Groups VIII-XII are drawn to genera encompassing proteins having at least 60% identity to the noted sequences (see Claim 28, item c); this includes numerous sequences, most of which are not encompassed by the Ropy bacterium or the Ropy plasmid. Moreover, the special technical features of each of the proteins, namely their particular structures and functions from which their usefulness is drawn, are not the same as the entire Ropy bacteria or the entire plasmid which make entire Ropy polysaccharides. Therefore, Groups VIII-XII do not share unity of invention with Group I.

Groups XIII-XVII are drawn to methods using making the proteins of Groups VIII-XII; however, the proteins of Groups VIII-XII are not the main invention (see above). Additional categories of inventions as set forth in 37 CFR 1.475 are only grouped with the main invention. Therefore, each method (category) using an invention which is not the main invention, is set apart from the other methods. Thus, Groups XIII-XVII lack unity of invention with Groups VIII-XII. Groups XIII-XVII do not share unity of invention with Group I for the reasons cited above for the proteins of Groups VIII-XII.

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 1:

435/252.1, 104, 320.1, 252.3, 254.11, 419, 325, 183, 193; 426/34, 654, 658; 536/23.1, 23.2, 23.7, 24.1, 24.2, 24.32; 424/418, 461, 479, 70.13; 514/54

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:

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International applic. No.

PCT/US01/03404

CAPLUS

search terms: polysaccharide, ropy, cremoris, 352, exopolysaccharide, lactococcus